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**POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS**

**No. 1489**



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## CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

### ZAYKOV ADDRESSES SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY ISSUES AT OBKOM PLENUM

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 83 pp 1-2

[Speech by L. N. Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, at Plenum of Leningrad Obkom held at Smolny Institute, 25 October 1983: "Accelerating the Rate of Scientific and Technical Progress"]

[Text] A Plenum of the Leningrad Obkom was held yesterday at Smolny Institute. There was discussion of the tasks that lie before the Leningrad party organization in accelerating scientific and technical progress in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee.

L. N. Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, gave the following speech:

Comrades!

The Plenum of the Oblast Party Committee is being held at a crucial stage in the work directed at fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Almost three years of the 11th Five-Year Plan are behind us. If we were to describe briefly the results that have been achieved, we could rightfully say that this was a period of steady advancement for our society in all directions of economic and cultural construction.

The economic and defense power of the Soviet state has grown even stronger. The moral and political unity of the party and the people has been strengthened. The domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU, the purposeful activities of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, led by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are being met with support and approval.

A basic characteristic of society is the level of development of its productive forces and production relations. Today, when our country has entered the stage of developed socialism, the most important tasks are strengthening of the material and technical base, a qualitative shift in productive forces, and a practical union of the advantages of the socialist system with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. This issue takes on a special urgency today since the development of science and technology has become one of the main directions in the competition between the socialist and capitalist systems.



Proceeding from this point, the party and the government are devoting a great deal of attention to accelerating scientific and technical progress. During the course of this year alone the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a number of special decrees, which taken together, have a single common goal: the creation of the necessary conditions for effective development of science and technology, raising the level of research, and developing its broad utilization in production.

The decree adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures to Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy" was a major step on the path toward realizing the decisions of the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. This document clearly defines the immediate, top-priority tasks of party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs, as well as their long term goals.

The task of the CPSU Obkom Plenum is to analyze the activity of party organizations and soviet and economic organs and to develop a program of action to realize the measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee for increasing the effectiveness of science and technology, and for increasing the contribution made by Leningrad residents to the country's economic development.

Issues involving accelerated scientific and technical progress are of extreme importance for Leningrad and the oblast. One out of 10 workers in our society is employed in the sphere of science or scientific services and works in an academic, scientific research, planning, technological, or design organization; the majority of these organizations are the leaders in their particular sector.

Machine building, shipbuilding, instrument building, and radio electronics enterprises form the basis of our powerful industrial potential.

Thus, the effective operation of many leading sectors of the national economy and growth in national labor productivity depend to a significant extent on the quality of labor performed by Leningrad scholars, designers, specialists, and workers and on the level of plans, manufacturing processes, and products that we produce.

Over the last 10 years considerable experience has been acquired in accelerating scientific and technical progress and in increasing the intensity of production. Thanks to the firm course taken by the Leningrad party organization toward concentration and specialization of production, toward uniting production and science, and toward improving management on the basis of scientific-production associations and production associations, there has been a fundamental change in the very structure of Leningrad's economy.

Using the associations, it was possible within the framework of a single complex to establish unity in planning all the stages in creating the new technology and to increase the motivation and responsibility of the researchers, developers, and producers for the final results. These possibilities increased even further in connection with the implementation of a

special policy for creating unified party organizations within the associations.

An important turning point in the work of the Leningrad party organization was the transition to working out plans for integrated economic and social development. With the help of these plans, it was possible to coordinate more closely the demands and possibilities for developing Leningrad enterprises and organizations that are subordinate to almost 100 ministries and departments, and to determine the most efficient ways to utilize capital investments and material and manpower resources.

There was a fundamental reorganization of personnel training and a territorial system for production quality control was formulated and later approved by the USSR State Committee for Standards.

Problems involving accelerated scientific and technical progress have always been at the center of attention of the Leningrad party organization. These issues form the basis for the long-range and current plans of the Obkom, the gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations.

Plenums of the CPSU Obkom have considered tasks tied to increasing the effectiveness of scientific research institutes and design bureaus, raising labor productivity, improving the management of the economy, improved utilization of fixed production capital, and intensification of agricultural production.

During the current five-year plan alone the bureau of the CPSU Obkom analyzed the work of the Vyborgskiy, Petrogradskiy, and Kalininskiy raykoms, the party committees at the Turbine Boiler Central Scientific Research and Planning and Design Institute imeni I. I. Polzunov, the "Elektrosila" [Electric Power] Machine Tool Industry Association imeni Ya. M. Sverdlov, and the "Znamya Oktyabrya" [Banner of October] Association; in addition to a number of other issues tied to scientific and technical progress.

Councils for economic and social development under the CPSU Obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms systematically examine specific tasks in developing and incorporating new, more efficient technology and processes, and in coordinating activities in this area at various enterprises and organizations.

Many primary party organizations have commissions for monitoring the activity of administrations for new technology and product quality. The majority of gorkoms and raykoms, and the House of Scientific and Technical Propaganda, have organized methodological centers and study rooms, and exhibits on the most important directions for raising the technical level of production.

Party organizations are searching constantly for ways to create the necessary conditions for speeding up the rate and expanding the scale of scientific and technical progress, for raising the efficiency of each collective and each worker.

The Moskovskiy raykom is skillfully directing labor collectives toward reducing the time involved in developing and introducing new technology. This rayon was

the first in our city to form a territorial system for product quality control, and here the movement is being spread to obtain the entire increase in production output without an increase in the input of rolled metal, and to make every new product worthy of the state emblem of quality. The raykom and primary party organizations are keeping all aspects in mind--from formulating the problem to achieving the final result. The experience that has been acquired is being studied and summarized constantly. Seminars, scientific and practical conferences, and reports from directors of subdivisions directly responsible for technical progress, are conducted regularly. All this has made it possible since the beginning of the current five-year plan to raise labor productivity at scientific and planning institutions in the rayon, and to increase the number of research projects and developments with a simultaneous decrease in the number of staff members involved. The national economic effect from incorporating the developments has been more than 500 million rubles.

The Kirovskiy, Vasileostrovskiy, Vyborgskiy, Smolninskiy, and Oktyabrskiy raykoms and the Sosnovyy Bor and Gatchina gorkoms are also doing a great deal of work in this direction.

Thanks to the attention given by the party committees and the skillful utilization of associations' possibilities, advanced methods for planning and organization of research, developments, and production, there has been extensive competition for higher technical levels, improved quality, reduced time spent on the creation and development of new technology, and for providing the entire increase in production output and research with a decrease in the number of people working in existing production. In addition to the many patriotic undertakings of leading workers and brigades, these valuable initiatives are adding new content to the Leningrad residents' movement that has as its motto "From the high quality work of each individual to the high labor efficiency of the collective!"

The persistent search for and active utilization of new efficient forms for organizing science and production, improved planning and control, and organizational and mass political work by the party organizations all provide results.

Over recent years Leningrad scholars have been successful in resolving a number of fundamental problems in the further development of atomic energy, electronics, chemistry, the study of the cosmos, and mathematics. Work is being done to create long-term energy sources, including work on controlled thermonuclear synthesis. Highly durable, heat resistant polymer materials and protective silicate surfaces have been developed. Contemporary geophysical methods for mineral prospecting have been developed, in addition to new processes for their extraction and complete utilization; solutions have also been found for a wide range of issues in the protection of natural resources.

The list of products in current production has been renewed. During the first 2.5 years of the five-year plan, production was initiated for more than 5000 new types of machinery, equipment, devices, instruments, and materials. Over 3000 articles have earned the state emblem of quality. The scale of reconstruction and technical re-equipment of production has grown. The structure of fixed production capital has improved. Its active part in



industry accounts for almost 60 percent. The proportion of progressive types of equipment in the machinery stock has increased.

Practically all the sectors of the national economy have been successful in meeting the goals set for the first two years of the five-year plan.

This, comrades, is the result of the purposeful and creative work of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and of soviet and economic organs. This is the result of the high degree of selflessness in labor demonstrated by our remarkable workers, scholars, and engineering and technical personnel.

Their unselfish efforts, the mass socialist competition, improved organization of labor, and broad advancement of scientific and technical progress, made it possible to meet the goal set by the 26th CPSU Congress--achieving in Leningrad industry a higher rate of increase in labor productivity than in the volume of production. This is especially important when there is an acute manpower shortage.

During the first 2 years and 9 months of the five-year plan, agricultural workers in the oblast have delivered to the state 536,000 tons of meat, 2,147,000 tons of milk, and 3 billion 600 million eggs. Yesterday, 24 October, Leningrad farmers fulfilled ahead of schedule the plan for 3 years' production of potatoes and vegetables outlined in the five-year plan.

There was a 14 percent increase in freight turnover at the transshipment center. The center processed 2 million tons of national economic freight above and beyond the plan.

There was an increase in the efficiency of capital construction. Over this same period, fixed capital valued at more than 7 billion rubles has been put into operation.

A great deal has been done to solve social problems. More than 6 million square meters of housing space has been built, in addition to 54 schools, 125 children's pre-school institutions, 15 polyclinics, and other cultural and everyday-use projects.

Considerable changes have taken place in urban services. Passenger transport has been supplemented by hundreds of new streetcars, trolleybuses, and buses. Five new subway stations have been built. Two large bridges have been put into operation--the Kantemirovskiy and Ladozhskiy; and there is a new underground tunnel to Kanonerskiy Ostrov [Island]. A new maritime passenger terminal has been opened.

In other words, the communists and workers in Leningrad and the oblast, like all Soviet people, are working creatively and with inspiration. What is most important is that this guarantees the successful fulfillment of the complex and important tasks that we have before us.

Life does not stand still, however, comrades. The word progress itself means movement forward. What was appropriate yesterday is already growing old today, and tomorrow will not be able to meet the ever-growing demands.

What exactly are the problems stemming from the directives issued by the CPSU Central Committee for accelerating scientific and technical progress, that we must solve? First and foremost, everything possible must be done to concentrate the force and means of our powerful scientific and technical potential toward increasing Leningrad's contribution to the intensification of the country's economy.

Science and production must guarantee the development and realization of fundamentally new design and technological solutions, which would make it possible not only to improve national production, but also to change it radically. New technology should include the most progressive domestic and world achievements.

While providing everything necessary to solve these complex tasks, we must at the same time point out in self-criticism, and in the party spirit, that the effectiveness of a number of scientific, planning, design, and industrial organizations, associations, and enterprises, still does not correspond fully to contemporary demands.

The work of the Halogens Scientific Research and Planning Institute, the "Elektrokeramika" [Electrical Ceramics] Association, the "Earth-Moving Equipment All-Union Scientific Research Institute" Scientific Production Association, the "Gidrolizprom" [Hydrolysis Industry] Scientific Production Association, and several other scientific research institutes and design bureaus, is distinguished by a low level of quality.

A great deal of time is still spent on the development and incorporation of new processes. This results in technological obsolescence and it slows down the process of product renewal.

The reasons described above contribute to the situation in which the technical features and quality of various types of machinery, equipment, instruments, and consumer goods fall behind those of the best domestic and foreign models, which causes serious criticism from consumers and the general population.

It is not possible to provide the scale and efficiency of operation for the technical re-equipment of many enterprises when the capacities and equipment are not being used to the fullest due to a manpower shortage and a large proportion of the workers being engaged in manual and unproductive labor.

In the course of preparing for the Plenum, the CPSU Obkom held working conferences with scholars, specialists from various industries, and workers from party and soviet organs; the conference participants analyzed many aspects involved in accelerating scientific and technical progress. One characteristic cause was clearly seen for the majority of shortcomings: stagnant thinking, lack of skill, and sometimes even lack of desire on the part of managers and specialists to seek out the unconventional, most rational methods for resolving problems.

Today making the transition to comprehensive mechanization and automation of production, and to fundamentally new systems for managing production processes

with the use of electronic computers is our primary path for intensifying production and for making efficient use of manpower resources.

Over recent years scholars, specialists, and innovators, under the guidance of party organizations, have been carrying out persistent work to create and incorporate into production progressive achievements in science, technology, and the organization of industrial production. Quite a few contemporary directions have appeared that provide a large increase in labor productivity and significant savings of resources.

Among these directions are powder metallurgy; plasma, electrophysical, electrochemical, laser, and other processing methods; super-hard, composite, amorphous, and new polymer materials; and progressive types of equipment, such as the new modifications of the "Kirovets" tractor; unique radio-television, electronic, and electrophysical instruments; industrial robots and manipulators; machine tools with numerical programmed control of the "processing center" type; and various transport, auxiliary, and controlling equipment.

There has been further development of group methods for production as a basis for automating production processes.

The incorporation of computer technology and progressive forms and methods for applying it are bringing greater and greater benefits.

The first experimental systems for automated planning have appeared; they provide a sharp acceleration and improvement in planning research.

The higher level of training provided for our personnel and the experience that has been gained at a number of institutes and associations have created favorable conditions for making the transition to systems and methods of scientific research, planning, and production that will fundamentally change the processes involved in creating new production methods, organization, and technology.

We are referring to the introduction of flexible automated production systems in industry. This type of production is represented by sections, shops, or enterprises that operate on the basis of the so-called "people-free" processes and are controlled by contemporary electronic computers. The formation of flexible automated production systems makes it possible to reorganize rapidly the manufacture of one type of article into the manufacture of other similar types of articles; to operate in 2 or 3 shifts practically without production workers; and to change the very nature of the workers' labor.

The advantages of flexible automated production systems are revealed more fully in combination with automated planning systems. On the whole, the development and introduction of these progressive methods for speeding up the "research--production" cycle helps form the basis for making the transition to an even higher level of automation--the integration of production complexes.

All of the experience that has been acquired here in our country and throughout the world indicates that the formation of these flexible automated production



systems is the key to resolving the problem of providing a sharp increase in labor productivity, and in the technical level and quality of equipment and processes in many sectors of the national economy. For Leningrad's industry, the basis of which is formed by enterprises with small-series and custom production, this is the only possibility for a fundamental resolution of the problem of providing future increases in operating efficiency.

This is a very complicated task, but we must deal with it in the coming years; and we must now create all the necessary conditions for its resolution. During the current five-year plan the first partially, and later fully, flexible automated production systems should start appearing at a number of enterprises. This is only the first step. All of this work must be placed on a solid planning and unified methodological foundation.

The primary flaw in this work now lies in the fact that along with the obviously small scale of reorganization of production on the basis of group methods and utilization of contemporary means of control, it is being carried out by each enterprise and organization independently, often without a thorough enough understanding of the purpose and possibilities of electronic computers and other equipment, and without taking into account the experience that has been gained in this area. As a result, the systems and programs often do not mesh with each other, and software continues to be developed for computers that are out of date and have practically exhausted their usefulness; many types of computer equipment that enterprises currently possess cannot be used in flexible automated production systems and in automated planning systems, or it is not being used rationally.

Taking into account the tasks in this area, the Obkom bureau deems it necessary to focus the attention of the Plenum's participants on four basic directions in this work.

The first direction is execution of fundamental scientific research and the development of methodological materials, and coordination of work that is being done to create automated systems and integrated production complexes at all enterprises and organizations in Leningrad and the oblast.

This particular direction should be headed by the Leningrad Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the leadership of Academician I. A. Glebov; the Center should also be given general control over all the work being done to step up scientific and technical progress in the Leningrad area and to coordinate all four directions. It is extremely important to concentrate all the efforts of academic, industrial, and departmental organizations under a single administrative organ, so as to eliminate unnecessary duplication in research and uncoordinated developments.

The second direction is the formation of new and improvement of existing automated systems at industrial enterprises and organizations in the city and oblast.

Control over these operations should be assigned to the "Lenelektronmash" [Leningrad Electronic Equipment] Scientific Production Association; it should be given the task of making the transition to integrated systems of control over



scientific developments, production, and the economic operations of an enterprise as a whole. This will provide a sharp increase in the intensification of planning, design, and technological preparations for production. Within the bounds of this direction, it is necessary to organize large computer centers that can be used collectively by industrial enterprises; they should be developed further, taking into account the formation of a unified system for the machinery inventory and the utilization of electronic computers in the region.

The third direction is the formation of automated control systems for enterprises and organizations involved in municipal services, construction, transportation, trade, public dining, health care, and education. This direction should be managed by the technical administration of the Leningrad city soviet executive committee.

Tens of thousands of people working in municipal services organizations provide the vigorous, working rhythm of our city and its complex, multi-sectorial system; these organizations, however, are still poorly equipped with contemporary technology. The proportion of manual labor is still very high. Therefore, special attention should be directed at reducing the proportion of manual labor.

The primary tasks that must be resolved in this area in the near future are: the creation of automated control systems for municipal services; a reduction in administrative and management personnel; elimination of lags in the utilization of advanced technology, and methods of organization and control of manpower resources. There are people today who should be working on these problems.

About two years ago the "Vympel" [Pennant] Scientific Production Association was formed within the system of the Leningrad gorispolkom; its task was to exert an active influence on the development of scientific and technical progress in the municipal services. The "Lentsistemotekhnika" [Leningrad Systems Technology] Association is also working on resolving problems of improved control in municipal services.

The goal is to have all these collectives, under the guidance of party organizations, implement constant control over the introduction of the special programs that have been outlined and to strive persistently for the technical re-equipment of all municipal services in Leningrad and the oblast.

Finally, the fourth direction involves the creation of automated systems throughout the entire agro-industrial complex, including enterprises engaged in the storage and processing of agricultural products.

The Economics Scientific Research Institute, agricultural production organizations in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, and the Leningrad oblispolkom computer center, with the assistance of the "Lentsistemotekhnika" Association, can serve as coordinators of work in this area.

Computers should be used extensively when conducting research on increased specialization in agricultural production, organization of large-scale selection in livestock breeding, and on programmed harvests.

The question of making fundamental improvements in the storage and processing of fruit and vegetable produce is an especially crucial point in this direction. It is well known that every year tens of thousands of people must be sent to the vegetable bases, during the fall in particular. Newspaper satirists have already written a great deal about this situation and found plenty of material for their witticisms. We will be forced to continue to take people away from their regular jobs in the future if we do not try to find a comprehensive solution to this problem.

Some work has already been done in this area. During the current five-year plan alone highly mechanized storage facilities for 70,000 tons of produce have been put into operation or reconstructed. There are eight complexes in operation for unloading potatoes from railcars, which has made it possible to free up a large number of people from city enterprises who were called in to do this work.

Leningrad science and industry must develop storage facilities that correspond to all the demands, from mechanized unloading, sorting, and storage, to packing or processing, and delivery of the produce to the commercial network. The fruit and vegetable produce bases should be turned into industrial shops that have a permanent contingent of workers.

With regard to the participation of city-dwellers in harvest operations, it is clear that their help will still be essential in the coming years. However, we can and must reduce the number of people who are taken away from their regular jobs and organize their labor more effectively.

As you know, special emphasis was given to the importance of resolving this problem at the meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee held several days ago.

When evaluating the broad circle of organizational, technical, and economic tasks involved in accelerating scientific and technical progress and in intensifying national production, there must be a clear understanding that their successful resolution is inconceivable without further, specially directed improvements in planning at all stages and levels.

We have succeeded in creating a sufficiently efficient system of comprehensive economic and social planning. Some good opportunities have arisen for holding in check the demand for increased numbers of workers, and at the same time we are able to direct our efforts toward rational utilization of existing resources.

In the 10th Five-Year Plan, for example, we were able to reduce by more than 200,000 people the planned number of workers, compared to the original requests made by ministries and departments. It is important to point out here that there was still dynamic development of the economy and all the plan quotas were

met successfully. The Leningrad economy is getting by with fewer workers than called for in the plan as it solves the tasks of the current five-year plan.

The Obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms, and Councils of People's Deputies are improving their comprehensive planning and are directing more attention to those sections of the plan that involve issues of scientific and technical progress.

During the previous five-year plan, the first attempt was made to call for incorporation of the most effective scientific and technical achievements in the yearly plans. The 11th Five-Year Plan calls for realization of 140 Union-wide, and dozens of sectorial special programs for developing the most important forms of technology.

A graphic example of the effectiveness of specially directed, programmed planning combined with the experience in the control and coordination of operations that has been gained in creating the Sayano-Shushenskiy hydroelectric power station, can be seen in the successful resolution, in a short period of time, of an extremely important technical, as well as economic and political task. This was the development and support of series production of the GTN-25 gas pumping units for main gas pipelines; they surpass the world's best models in terms of their features and quality.

This work, however, is in need of further improvement. In June of this year the Obkom's Council on Economic and Social Development reviewed the draft of the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress for 1986-2005.

The draft provides an essentially correct definition of the the basic directions for the development of sectors in the entire territorial complex, as well as economic and social tasks and the consequences of scientific and technical progress; it outlines and provides adequate substantiation for stepped up goals for creating many new long-range types of production.

At the same time, the draft does a poor job of taking into account the achievements of Leningrad science and production in the development of scientific and technical progress; the plans for utilization of many solutions that have already been tested and have proven their effectiveness are clearly inadequate. It is not surprising that the plan calls for low rates of growth in labor productivity and even an increase in the number of workers in several sectors of the national economy, and especially in scientific institutions.

The Northwestern Affiliate of the Central Economics Scientific Research Institute under the RSFSR State Planning Committee, the Social and Economic Problems Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the Leningrad gorkispolkom, with the participation of the Leningrad Scientific Center under the USSR Academy of Sciences, and other chief organizations, must make some fundamental changes in this draft. The changes should be based primarily on scientific and technical achievements that lead to significant increases in labor productivity.

Other problems in comprehensive planning have also become clearer today. As you know, in September of this year at the suggestion of the Moscow gorkom and

the Leningrad obkom, a decree was issued by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers for further improvements in the planning of comprehensive economic and social development in the cities of Moscow and Leningrad.

With the release of this document opportunities arose to optimize planning solutions, to provide better distribution of existing resources, and to determine the directions for utilization of state capital investments throughout various sectors of the municipal services.

Thus it is even more important that the Leningrad gorispolkom Planning Commission, together with the "Lentsistemotekhnika" Association, succeeded in solving an extremely important problem--the introduction of an automated system for planning calculations. Plans are developed "from the bottom up", from enterprises to ministries, from oblast and city commissions to the republic and country state planning commissions; they include regional and sectorial divisions and plan development is now conducted on a "variant" basis.

The planning commissions of the executive committees of the Oblast and Leningrad city Councils of People's Deputies need to make skillful use of the opportunities provided by the decree. In particular, they need to provide for reserves of capital investments, construction, installation, and planning operations, as well as raw materials, fuel, equipment, and other material resources for unforeseen and urgent uses. They need to create centralized reserves for economic incentive funds for enterprises and organizations under the Leningrad gorispolkom.

It is important to take into account that the economic systems in Leningrad and the oblast form a unified social and economic complex which requires a new level of planning; our task is to provide this new level.

The June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee set the goal of developing a system of organizational, economic, and moral measures that would stimulate the interest of managers, workers, scientists, and designers, in the renewal of equipment; and that would make working according to old-fashioned methods unprofitable. Of special importance here is strengthening the testing and experimental base of scientific research institutes and design bureaus; the time required for developing new equipment and processes, and for incorporating developments into production, depends to a great extent on how well these institutions are equipped. Quite a lot has been done in this direction in recent years. Dozens of modern new buildings have been built for scientific research institutes and design bureaus and hundreds of testing stands have been installed that are equipped with the most up-to-date testing equipment.

Still, many industrial, academic, and higher education institutions do not have any serious experimental and testing operations. There needs to be a more rational and economical approach to the utilization of the existing base; capacities should not be used for series operations, which unfortunately still occurs quite often.

At the same time, it is important to develop thoroughly forms for the proper and rational use of control and measurement equipment and especially expensive



instruments and computers. To accomplish this, it is necessary to set up sectorial and inter-sectorial rental centers and centers for the collective use of the equipment; there should be a tighter system of control over the acquisition of this equipment by enterprises and organizations.

Scientific and technical progress begins, as everyone knows, with a plan. In this connection, it is even more important to increase the effectiveness and quality of the work done by planning and technological organizations. They determine the future of industry and other sectors of the economy.

However, we keep coming up against a problem in planning: plans lack in-depth development of the technology and organization of production. This can be explained to a certain extent by the small proportion of work done at planning institutes that is directed at achieving significant increases in labor productivity.

The creation of combined planning and technological organizations would be an effective way to improve the work of planners. They would take full responsibility for developing capacities, for obtaining high-quality products, and for a sharp increase in labor productivity. This organizational structure would be very effective.

Obkom and Leningrad gorkom departments and city and rayon party committees should do an in-depth study of the possibilities of creating combined planning and design organizations, and they should find the optimal forms of cooperation with developers located in other cities throughout the country.

At the same time, there should be an examination of the advisability of having many small organizations and branches of other institutes throughout the country with staffs of several dozen people. Under the best of circumstances, the emphasis of their work duplicates that of large organizations or it totally loses its importance.

It is difficult to imagine what serious problems can be solved by a section of the Chemicalization of Agriculture Central Experimental Laboratory that employs only 27 people, or by the 51-member inter-oblast branch of the center for scientific organization of labor and production management under the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services, which incidentally, operates in parallel with the branch of the Moscow Institute of the Ministry of Consumer Services and does not have staff that is any larger.

As we have already mentioned, a great deal of work has been done in Leningrad and in the oblast on the concentration and specialization of production, and on uniting production and science. Following the example of the "Svetlana" Association, a number of associations have achieved a high level of effectiveness by creating scientific production complexes that are made up of developers and production workers who are joining forces in various directions.

Something must also be said about the fact that the inadequate and unwieldy management structure, and the inefficient distribution of functions in many associations lead to a situation in which practically no use is made of opportunities for deepening intra-firm specialization and concentration of

repair and other service and auxiliary subdivisions; that is to say, those opportunities which were the reason for creating the associations in the first place.

This significantly hinders the development of progressive forms for organizing industrial production. Shortcomings of this sort are clearly evident in the operation of the following associations: the Machine Tool Association imeni Ya. M. Sverdlov, the "Krasnyy treugol'nik" [Red Triangle] Association, the "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth] Association, the Tobacco Industry Association imeni M. S. Uritskiy, and many others.

The possibilities for concentrating production in other sectors of the national economy have not been exhausted. There has been considerable discussion of the poor utilization of the metalworking subdivisions that exist at almost every construction trust. Manpower is not being utilized rationally here; many different types of operations cannot be specialized; and progressive equipment and processes are not being used.

At the Leningrad Construction Main Administration, the Western Construction Main Administration, and other major construction organizations, the question of creating powerful bases for equipment repair, production of equipment, non-standard tools, and means for small-scale mechanization, has been in need of resolution for quite a long time. This step would make it possible to increase labor productivity and reduce sharply the number of people engaged in repair operations under primitive conditions.

It is time to bring some systematic order to the structure and staff organization at many scientific research organizations and design bureaus, and at other engineering services associations and enterprises. Small subdivisions are the primary organizational form in these institutions, and they are still being created.

These are not new issues. Gorkoms, raykoms, and party organizations need to take a more persistent and principled approach to the resolution of these problems; they need to assign greater responsibility to managers who are not meeting the demands of the CPSU Central Committee for rational utilization of manpower and for reducing the administrative apparatus.

At the June (1983) Plenum it was pointed out that we must not forget that the development of a socialist society should be governed by the fundamental principles of socialism, including the principle of distribution according to labor. Today this task takes on fundamental importance, since many of our shortcomings have their roots in equalization under material labor incentives.

Here we need to search specifically for the reasons behind the loss of prestige in engineering professions, the lack of interest on the part of young people in technical VOZes, and as a result, the reduction in the creative potential and labor output of engineering and technical services.

As you know, five Leningrad associations--the "Izhorskiy Plant" Association, the "Leningrad Metals Plant" Association, the "Nevskiy Plant" Association imeni V. I. Lenin, the "Elektrosila" [Electrical Power] Association, and the

"Leningrad Electrical Machinery Plant" Association--are conducting an experiment on improving the wage system for designers and process and manufacturing engineers.

Party organizations and managers at these enterprises have already done a considerable amount of work. The first results are already in. They provide evidence of the positive effect of the experiment on increasing the responsibility of engineering personnel for the development and incorporation of new equipment and manufacturing processes, and for achieving good final results. Labor and production discipline has been improved. A number of subdivisions have succeeded in meeting some central goals while reducing the number of workers.

Today party organizations and managers have put special emphasis on introducing systems for automated planning, design, and technological operations and for controlling production and industrial processes. Now another group of enterprises has joined in this experiment. Raykoms and primary party organizations should be constantly scrutinizing the work of those collectives involved in the experiment and they should strive to see that the experiment's principles are being put into practice.

At the same time, directors of other scientific research institutes, design bureaus, and enterprises should not be permitted simply to take a wait-and-see approach. They need to study constantly and skillfully, and make creative use of the interesting experience gained in other republics and oblasts throughout the country.

This also applies to developing many elements of the experiment being conducted at enterprises and associations under the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and the Ministry of the Electronics Industry; this experiment involves an expansion of the rights of managers and collectives in planning and economic operations. In order to make the transition during the 12th Five-Year Plan to broad incorporation of this practice, an immense amount of work must be done to establish the proper order in norm-setting services, in planning and accounting systems, and so on.

The role of economic sciences is growing today as it never has before. Unfortunately, a situation has developed in which certain urgent problems are resolved in practice, and then the economists supply the theoretical substantiation. This makes it difficult to conduct certain experiments.

No matter which aspect of the problems in accelerating scientific and technical progress we consider, success will depend to a significant extent on the degree of training, the maturity, and competence of the personnel; on their attitude toward their assigned tasks; and on the level of exactingness and discipline.

Leningrad is one of the country's leading industrial, scientific, technical, and cultural centers. Over 40 percent of the city's working population has higher education, incomplete higher, or secondary specialized education. There is a shortage, however, of specialists in a number of key sectors of the economy; many engineering positions are filled by philologists, historians, and agronomists. It is understandable that even when these individuals are as

conscientious and responsible as they can be, they cannot properly carry out the tasks that have been assigned to them and that the position requires.

In recent years some corrections have been made in the plans for accepting applicants to VUZes in 60 different areas of specialization. However, the rate at which VUZes, tekhnikums and vocational-technical schools are being reorganized is not keeping up to the demands of the national economy. There is inadequate training of specialists in flexible automatic production systems, automated planning systems, and control of manufacturing processes; not enough process engineers are being trained in the most productive processing methods; and there are not enough specialists in the economics and organization of production and labor.

It is just as important to expand the retraining of managers, engineers, and workers in the most important directions of scientific and technical progress. It is clear that the Leningrad Higher Party School should devote more attention to these issues.

Labor administrations and planning commissions under the executive committees of the Oblast and Leningrad city Council of People's Deputies, together with a council of VUZ rectors and the Vocational and Technical Education Main Administration, must analyze as quickly as possible the existing list of specializations with regard to the needs of the national economy. They should then work out suggestions and measures for the rapid correction of the current situation.

In addition to all this, it is important to remember that no matter how well a specialist or manager is trained, and no matter how skilled he is at his profession, the final result depends on his attitude toward his work, his initiative, and his persistence. Party organizations must study in more depth and more comprehensively the business-like qualities of managers and specialists, and they must make inactive individuals accountable.

It is the duty of party organizations to be guided strictly by the demands of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, to make critical evaluations of every collective's work, to increase the responsibility of personnel for assigned tasks, and to strengthen socialist labor discipline.

Comrades!

I have summarized in this report the directions and tasks of party organizations for the further development and acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

As Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, pointed out, it is important not only to outline clear, well-thought out directions for the future, but also to bring them to the attention of the millions of communists and non-party members, so that they will be included in future work.

This directive should be the cornerstone for the activity of every party committee, and every manager and worker on the ideological front.



In accordance with the directives of the CPSU Central Committee, the tasks stemming from decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers must be discussed at plenums of gorkoms and raykoms, by primary party organizations, labor collectives of associations, enterprises, and organizations, at scientific research institutes, design bureaus, and VUZes. Special attention should be given to these issues when election meetings are held, and within the system of party and economic education.

In order to strengthen further the party's influence on the execution of a unified scientific and technical policy in the Leningrad area and to improve the coordination of operations among party committees, the role of the Obkom council of economic and social development should be increased; the functions of the bureau of scientific and technical progress should be expanded; and its structure should be changed.

It is clear that the composition of the council should be supplemented by scientists and managers from leading industrial enterprises and associations, scientific research institutes, design bureaus, agriculture, construction, transport, communications, municipal services, and other sectors.

The responsibility of local Councils of People's Deputies increases considerably in the effort to raise the technical level of enterprises and to incorporate scientific and technical achievements as rapidly as possible. These issues are still discussed only rarely at ispolkom meetings, at Council sessions, and in permanent commissions and deputies' groups.

Trade union organizations should be playing a more active role in solving problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress. The rationalizers' and inventors' movement offers great possibilities. The permanent production conferences are not playing an active enough role in this work.

Socialist competition on the basis of comprehensive plans for increasing labor efficiency and quality has still not been implemented as an effective factor in raising the technical level of production. The movement with the motto "Engineering support for the workers' initiatives" should be developed more vigorously. Bolder efforts should be made to form combined brigades of creative cooperation, and to direct their work toward resolving the most pressing, fundamental problems.

In light of the new demands, the work of scientific and technical councils should be reorganized, as should that of patent and licensing and economic services at enterprises and organizations.

Agencies of people's control are faced with some serious tasks. They must exercise more objective and universal control over the course of incorporation and utilization of contemporary equipment arriving at enterprises, including imported computer equipment and new production capacities. They must monitor closely the observance of the policy of economy for all types of resources.

If the goals that have been set are to be met, the contribution of Komsomol organizations will have to increase. Every year thousands of graduates of

higher and secondary specialized education institutions go to work at enterprises. One of the primary focuses of Komsomol activities should be to develop in these young people a desire to seek out new technical solutions and to direct their natural energy toward technical creativity.

The responsibilities of the Leningrad Inter-sectorial Territorial Center for Scientific and Technical Information and Propaganda, and of scientific and technical societies and RSFSR "Znaniye" societies, are increasing substantially in the area of broad dissemination of advanced Soviet and foreign methods.

Mass information organizations must devote primary attention to propaganda for scientific discoveries and high-efficiency inventions, the experiences of leading scientific research, design, planning and design, and technological organizations and VUZes, and the best methods for technical re-equipment of production and economic utilization of resources.

In connection with this, I would like to advise our journalists on the one hand, to deepen their analysis of the state of affairs in accelerating scientific and technical progress; and on the other hand, to expand their sphere of influence. It seems that our newspapers, television, radio, and film studios are always focusing on the same issues, telling about the same people, while for years nothing either positive or negative is said about the work of many other collectives.

An emphasis must be put on explaining to workers in all areas the importance of making maximum use of the demands set down in the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers that are directed at stimulating the level and quality of developments and production, and at raising the labor efficiency of the collective, managers, and engineering and technical personnel.

Particular attention should be given to establishing surcharges on wholesale prices for the most efficient production and discounts for obsolete articles; and one-time and supplemental bonuses for workers who participated in the creation and development of new equipment, including equipment for export.

We have ahead of us an immense amount of work in order to bring about a fundamental reorganization of production, and to change the psychology and thinking of all the personnel. But we have the forces needed to accomplish this. This is the command of our time, it is our party duty!

And of course, comrades, while working on these long-range tasks, we must constantly and purposefully work to resolve the immediate, top-priority problems. As usual, on the threshold of the Great October holiday, the heated mass competition is growing even more intense. Our immediate goal is the certain fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations for 1983 and the five-year plan as a whole.

Party organizations, trade unions, and the Komsomol should take advantage of the labor and political enthusiasm of Leningrad residents that has been brought on by their preparations for the coming October festivities, and for the other glorious dates--the 60th anniversary of the naming of our city for

the great Lenin and the 40th anniversary of the complete liberation of Leningrad from the enemy's blockade.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, led by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, that the communists and workers of Leningrad and the oblast will do everything possible for the successful fulfillment of the goals set by the 26th CPSU Congress, and they will increase their contribution to strengthening the economic and defense might of our Homeland.

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CSO: 1800/134

## INTERNATIONAL

### KAZAKH CONTRIBUTIONS TO MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR DESCRIBED

#### Successful Contacts

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Ye. Syzdokov, director of Izdatel'stvo Kazakhstan]

[Text] "A High Level"

Izdatel'stvo Kazakhstan, which publishes social-political, social-economic, scientific-technical, medical, and other types of literature, displayed about 100 books at the Moscow International Book Fair.

Social-political literature was represented by three volumes of selected works by K. Marx and F. Engels in Kazakh, a number of volumes from V. I. Lenin's "Complete Collected Works," a collection of documents titled "Lenin on Kazakhstan," materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 25th Kazakh Communist Party Congress, a collection of Yu. V. Andropov's "Selected Speeches and Articles" published in Kazakh, D. A. Kunayev's "The CPSU's Leninist National Policies in Action," and others. For concession of the right of publication, the following books were selected: M. Filatov's "Nazi Myths Yesterday and Today," V. Zamkovoy's and M. Filatov's "Philosophy of Aggression," M. Filatov's and N. Ryabov's "Fascism in the '80s," V. Koval's, V. Korshunov's, and V. Osipov's "The Power of Truth and the Impotence of Lies," books on medical and popular science subjects, and a number of items of children's literature in German.

On the whole, our hopes were realized. It was these works which interested foreign publishers most of all.

Thus, at the 1981 fair we established contacts with the Czechoslovak publishing firm Nase Vojsko, and in July of this year we had a meeting with the director of the publishing house, Stanislav Mistr, in Alma-Ata. Our Czechoslovak comrades offered to us a book by the first Czechoslovak cosmonaut V. Remek titled "Planet Earth Is Below Us," and we in turn offered them "The Philosophy of Aggression" and acquainted them with the content of the monograph "Fascism in the '80s," which was in press at the time.

Our talks with Yugoslav publishers were also successful. We signed a contract with them for the publication in Yugoslavia (in Serbian) of L. Leont'yeva's "How Long Can Man Live?" For our part, we acquired from our Yugoslav comrades the right to publish two of Tomislav Rakocevic's children's books in German.



In addition, we drew up a number of options. Thus, one of the Mexican firms is interested in Kazakh Academy of Sciences Academician N. Nadirov's "Oil Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow"; the Czechoslovak publishing firm Avicenum is interested in V. Kuz'min's "Hypnosis Without Sensation"; a Hungarian firm is interested in R. Yermekov's and N. Beklenishev's "Polyallergy"; and the Portuguese publishing firm Avante! is interested in M. Filatov's and N. Ryabov's "Fascism in the '80s."

Comments of Soviet and foreign book publishers in the Comments book attest to the success of Izdatel'stvo Kazakhstan's collective.

Here, for example, is a comment by Heinz Zaslavski, chairman of the Austrian firm Globus: "We thank you for your friendly reception and sensitive advice. In recent years the quality of your product has improved markedly, and its aesthetic quality has risen. We would be happy to have the opportunity to market several of your publications in Austria."

Izdatel'stvo Kazakhstan has long had business relations with Globus. Every year this Austrian book marketing organization purchases whole press runs [gotovyye tirazhi] from us. This year again the firm acquired 3,000 copies of the children's book "The Beauteous Kunka and Other Kazakh Folk Tales," several hundred copies of the "Anthology of Soviet German Literature," and other publications. Book marketing organizations of the GDR and Yugoslavia also purchased whole press runs from us.

We returned from Moscow International Book Fair-83 greatly energized and optimistic, with a sense of confidence that we have every capability of working on the level of international standards.

#### Lively Interest

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Kh. Tlemisov, director of Izdatel'stvo Kaynar]

[Text]

Dal's Dictionary cites the folk saying: "A book is not fine for its writing but for its intelligence." One would think this is directly applicable to Kaynar: an intelligent, timely publication is always essential and useful, and will be read. But this is not entirely so. The growing educational and intellectual level of today's kolkhoz peasantry and village working class requires "increasingly fine" writing. The modern reader is not about to bother with a problem which is elucidated in a boring, heavy manner, no matter how topical it is. We delegates from Kaynar to the Moscow International Book Fair-83, therefore, were gratified to see lovers of finely made books crowding around our display and to hear some of our publications, especially those dealing with environmental protection, called art books.

Representatives of foreign firms purchased large numbers of the unique and colorful album "Pearls of Kazakhstan" and "Kazakh Cuisine" and "The Kazakh Yurt," which are colorfully made in the national style. Also in big demand were the popular publications "Honey, Wax, and Propolis," "The Key to Living Water," "What Is Unknown About the Known," and "Cacti." We signed eight contracts giving rights to publish our books abroad. These rights were

eagerly acquired by representatives of Priroda in Bratislava. We have had creative contacts with them for a long time. For example, we published A. Jakabova's "Window and Balcony Flowers," translated from the Slovak.

"A magnificent book!" exclaimed Priroda's editor Jan Braun when he saw it. "It turned out better than ours."

It should be mentioned that our publishing house's reputation as a reliable partner was confirmed by a specially designed display showing all 12 books we translated and published after acquiring them at past fairs.

Kaynar's display at the fair included about 80 titles. Many people liked our popular books from the series "Rare and Disappearing Animals," "Sanctuaries of Kazakhstan," and others. And not just them, either. Participants in the fair paid serious attention to production literature. This kind of attention is clearly no accident. It is due to the very fact that our country adopted the Food Program, which calls for all-round development of creative thinking in the sphere of agrarian sciences and broad utilization of advanced practical experience in the production of foodstuffs. Working on this subject matter by the social order [sotsial'nyy zakaz] method, our publishing house's collective is striving to reflect today's urgent tasks in the literature we published. For this reason, we considered it high praise for our labor that visitors and book publishers took such an interest in the collections "The Price of Bread," "The Flourishing of the Land of Kazakhstan," and books from the series "Individual Subsidiary Farm" and "The Food Program in Action." Among the items acquired for inspection by representatives of the Chinese People's Republic are several of our books in Kazakh concerning advanced agricultural experience.

The subject matter of Kaynar's exhibit was in full accord with the motto of the exhibit just past, "Books in the Service of Peace and Progress." Our books told of the most peaceful labor--the peasant's labor--of how much man can do on earth.

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## NATIONAL

### MVD DEPUTY CHAIRMAN RESPONDS TO ARTICLE ON JUVENILE CORRECTIVE LABOR CAMP

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by V. Zakharov, student at VKSh [Higher Komsomol School] at the TsK VLKSM [Komsomol Central Committee]: "The Urchin Needs a Firm Hand"]

[Text] After the newspaper published the documentary story by I. Shirobokova "Recovery" (3, 4, 5, 7 August 1983) which told about the life of juveniles in the Irkutsk corrective-labor camp, a great number of responses were received by the editorial office.

"I read the article and even envied these people", writes M. Tokareva from Tbilisi. "They are doing such important, I would say even saintly, work."

"But in that case why", asks S. Pisarenko from Moscow Oblast, "is the profession of educator in a camp considered lacking in prestige? This work is invaluable in terms of its moral usefulness and in my opinion it is absolutely necessary to raise the prestige of this profession."

Other writers uphold the position of the newspaper that convicted 18-year-olds should not be transferred to adult camps. From Krasnodarskiy Kray, R. Zhuk wrote to the editor about his son's bitter experience: "Vadim was a good student at the camp. He was encouraged to be an active participant. It was decided to release him before his time. We, his parents, after our last meeting with him left in a good mood. The administration congratulated us with our son's speedy return home. But the last months he had to spend in an adult camp and he became unrecognizable."

Everyone bears the same pain: how to protect the juvenile from evil influence. Often behind the letter to the editor is a complicated, tangled, unsuccessful fate. After discussing and analyzing each case objectively, the reader comes to the conclusion that often the root of the evil must be sought in the family.

"The parents", writes A. Doronina from Ivanov, "work 8 hours a day, but they are away from home even more. A seven-year-old 'independent' person remains alone with two or three friends who also do not know what to do with themselves." Readers propose appropriating a building in each microrayon to be used for various study rooms or clubs in order to occupy the children with some useful activity.

There is one other important problem raised in readers' letters. Let us assume that a juvenile landed in a camp. He repented for his offense and realized his guilt. But he was a defendant and now his conscience will not give him peace. How will he look people in the eye, how will they treat him? A. Kosoreva from Kiev Oblast expresses her apprehensions: "He sends me the money he earns. He has completed ten classes and this year will enter the eleventh. But what does he feel in his heart? He keeps asking me, 'how will I live, Mama'? My son does not believe me when I say to him: 'Everything will be all right'."

In conclusion we will cite an official answer signed by the USSR deputy minister of internal affairs [MVD], I.T. Bogatyrev. It says: "The USSR MVD examined the documentary story, 'Recovery', and considers that in its factual aspects for the prevention of crime among minors are portrayed benevolently and with sincere interest."

The narrative became the topic of discussion in all USSR MVD collectives which are occupied with the reform and reeducation of juveniles. The experience of the institution named in the newspaper is summarized and pertinent recommendations for its utilization will be provided. The camp workers who have a good record in the correction and reeducation of minor convicts are encouraged by the laws of the chief of the UVD [Administration of Internal Affairs] and the political division of the UVD ITU [Corrective Labor Establishment] of the Irkutsk obllispolkom.

The USSR MVD devotes a great deal of attention to increasing the effectiveness of the correctional-educational process, the general education and professional education of minor convicts, providing each one of them with skilled labor and strengthening the material-technical base of the labor camps. An important role is given to selecting and stabilizing the personnel, their training and education, and creating for them the necessary living conditions. At the present time, the ministry has developed a comprehensive plan intensifying the struggle with minor offenders; a series of measures have been carried out to expand the mutual cooperation among national and professional-technical educational agencies, justice, law courts and prosecutor's offices, strengthening ties with the community.

The USSR MVD is carrying out measures to increase the prestige of the profession of educator in these institutions, to attract to this work young people who have pedagogical training and the desire to devote themselves in reeducating difficult juveniles. In compliance with existing legislation the ministry will extend the practice of providing an opportunity for convicted minors, steadily progressing along the path of reform, the opportunity to serve the full sentence in a corrective-labor camp."

We thank everyone who responded to the narrative "Recovery".

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CSO: 1200/61



## NATIONAL

### ACADEMICIAN URGES FULLER INTEGRATION IN AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by K. Taksir, doctor of economic sciences, professor: "Collecting and Preserving; The Food Program: Goals, Practices and Problems"]

[Text] It is no easy task to cultivate a good harvest. But it is no less difficult to harvest it without losses, to preserve it and to deliver to the consumer on schedule. The USSR Food Program is important in that it has been called upon to secure the balanced development of agriculture as well as of the branches servicing it. The scientifically-based system of measures encompasses the entire agro-industrial complex. Here it is very important that all of its branches be planned and administered as a single unit.

In other words, everything must be tied together in one tight knot and then, like in a good enterprise, the "field--plant--dinner table" conveyor will operate unceasingly and precisely. This kind of approach to the problem is inherent in the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Today the agro-industrial complex has been formed and its organization is being strengthened. A considerable amount has already been done. But probably the most important thing must still be eliminated in its development--inertia and a narrow departmental orientation.

The coordination of actions of all links within the complex is required long before harvesting operations begin. While emphasizing the quantitative plan indicators we frequently forget about the quality of agricultural raw materials. This affects the output of ready products and the end results. For example, in recent years the sugar content of beets and grapes and the starch content of potatoes have decreased. A great quantity of non-standard raw materials began to be processed. All of this affected the results of work in the food industry. Because of this we annually underproduce vegetable oil, starch and other products by thousands of tons. These losses can be eliminated only by radically altering, first, the entire seed farming system. There is an urgent need for new and more valuable varieties with high industrial qualities, for varieties that can be harvested by machine.

But even by raising the quality of agricultural raw materials we still will not conclusively solve the problem of increasing the output of food products. In the course of the last 20 years sugar losses during the storage and processing of raw materials have not decreased. The food industry is developing new technology enabling it to increase sugar production very slowly.

Meanwhile, it is possible to curtail the sugar refining cycle by 20-30 days and to decrease losses correspondingly by introducing larger capacity equipment in plants. The quality and quantity of sugar depends not only on machine builders, but also on specialists from agriculture, the food industry and a number of servicing enterprises and on scientific workers.

The following example attests to the importance of coordinating the work of related branches of the APK [Agro-industrial complex] into one single powerful whole. When machine builders developed a combine for harvesting tomatoes they did not consider the needs of the canning industry. What happened? Plants began to receive tomatoes that were of different qualities and at different stages of maturity from the fields. This required additional expenditures for manual sorting on the part of the canning industry. Naturally there was a change in the assortment of goods produced and production wastes increased.

The same is true of potatoes. We know how many are lost during harvesting. The fact is that the technical features of the combines facilitate the traumatization of up to 25 percent of the tubers. Machine builders must develop a fundamentally new design for a combine that not only would not damage tubers during harvesting but that could also sort them into industrial, sowing-seed and forage categories.

Breeders can contribute a great deal. We need high-yield potato varieties that can be utilized in mechanized cultivation and harvesting operations. As for the long-term storage of potatoes, here there is a lot of work to be done for those who manufacture containers and the means of mechanization related to the loading and shipping of potatoes.

Unfortunately, the branches on which scientific-technical progress depends are still operating separately with regard to the production of food products. There are no common plans to develop and introduce new technology. This in turn leads to deficiencies in the technical-economic foundation for designing machinery, complicated complexes and lines.

Serious errors, for example, were allowed in developing documentation for planning a complex to produce agglomerated dry mashed potatoes at the rate of 1 ton per hour. Test samples were produced many times, but inter-departmental testing stretched out over a period of years. A similar thing happened with a potato clamp packer having a productivity of 300 tons that was developed by the Sakhar Scientific-Production Association.

Each year in our country one-third of vegetable oil and half of the feed starch are used for industrial purposes. Meanwhile the Maslozhirprom [Oil and fat] Scientific-Production Association has developed a polymer resin "oxol" drying oil. Its use will enable us to save no less than 20 percent of vegetable oil. But insufficient amounts are being produced.

The USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry is not hurrying at all to increase the production of substitute materials. A hindrance here is the lack of coordination between plans and actions of departments. For example, grape seed oil can be used as a raw material for varnish and paint. In the Kuban' alone 8,000 tons of seed are left, from which 1,200 tons of oil can be produced. It has been calculated that in the country as a whole these seemingly insignificant wastes can be used to produce 150,000 tons of oil. And this reserve is not being utilized.

We are not producing enough foodstuffs earmarked for long-term storage. This can be explained to a great degree by the low technological level of equipment. The USSR Ministry of Light and Food Industry does not produce the best technology. But there is also another problem. The production of technological equipment for food branches is dispersed among 52 machine-building plants. The USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry must develop the necessary technology directly in their enterprises, but they are hardly adapting to these goals. As a result, according to the evaluations of USSR Gosplan, the need for new technological equipment is not being fully satisfied in these branches.

The equipment deficit is covered basically by operating it longer and this leads to drops in its productivity, idle periods and difficulties with spare parts resulting from numerous repairs. Expenditures to maintain antiquated equipment in working order surpass the cost of new equipment by a factor of 1.5.

Balancing the activities of all branches included in the APK is possible if planning is improved. After the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee real possibilities opened up for harmoniously developing the entire APK within the framework of a single plan. In our opinion, a number of thorough complete programs encompassing all the links of the complex should be developed and implemented. This would significantly strengthen their technological and economic unity.

For example, in order to strengthen the coordination of scientific powers and to concentrate their efforts in the most important directions of scientific and technical progress it makes sense to abolish low-productivity scientific planning and design and technological organizations in processing branches. They should be replaced by large scientific centers dealing with the main directions of technological development and they should be given the functions of head APK institutes.

The production of foodstuffs is impossible without equal economic interests for all participants in the agro-industrial complex and without their material stimulation. Procurement prices must be differentiated with a consideration of the quality of agricultural products. Producers must be interested in improving the consumer properties of their products. This includes keeping in mind such factors as the presence of vitamins, food protein and sugar content. It is paradoxical but true that existing procurement prices sometimes do not take into account the taste qualities of products.

Or let us take milk as another example. Today accounts with all delivery agents consider only fat and not protein content since fat is in higher demand. A consideration of protein as well as fat will undoubtedly interest enterprises in increasing its production.

The existing accounts method should probably be changed. At the present time enterprises are interested in producing milk with a higher fat content. This is true. We should, however, introduce accounts of basic whole-milk products in tons as well, with a consideration of protein content.

The energy value of whole milk is about double that of defatted milk or buttermilk and 2.4 times greater than that of whey whereas the average wholesale price of these products, which contain most of the protein, is dozens of times lower than that of whole milk. Evidently, we should reexamine prices and bring them into line with the energy indicators of products.

The precise operation of the entire agro-industrial complex depends to a large degree on how well the operations of partners can be coordinated, subordinating the interests of the entire complex to the final goal--increasing the output of food products in the necessary assortment and quality. This problem can be dealt with if the necessary changes are made in the plan indicators of every branch of the APK, relating them to each other and thereby interesting everyone in coordinating operations that are directed at fulfilling the Foodstuffs Program.

A great deal still remains to be done to strengthen all of the links of the APK and to increase its role in increasing production and improving the quality of food products.

Only the continued improvement in the administrative mechanism and the thorough planning of the "field--plant--dinner table" conveyor can secure the balanced development of all branches belonging to the APK, transforming it into a single integral industrial-economic system.

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## NATIONAL

### NEW LAW ESTABLISHES ADMINISTRATIVE SUPERVISION FOR PAROLEES

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA RSFSR in Russian No 40 (1302), 6 Oct 83  
p 839

[Ukase No 1429 of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the incorporation of modifications and additions in the RSFSR corrective-labor code]

[Text] In accordance with the Ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of 22 September 1983 "on the incorporation of modifications and additions in the USSR legislation about the administrative supervision by agencies of internal affairs of persons released from imprisonment" the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees:

1. To incorporate into the RSFSR Corrective-labor code (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA RSFSR 1970 No 51, article 1220; 1973, No 22, article 491; 1977, No 12, article 258; No 38, article 907; 1983, No 10, article 319) the following modifications and additions:

1. Article 107 set forth as follows:

"Article 107. Establishment of administrative supervision of persons released from imprisonment

Concerning especially dangerous recidivists, individuals, released from places of imprisonment, who have served a sentence for serious crimes or have been sentenced two or more times to imprisonment for any premeditated crimes or those released early from places of imprisonment prior to serving the full sentence set by the court either on early probation or on probation with an obligatory period of labor and who once again committed a premeditated crime during the unserved portion of their sentence or obligatory period of labor, if their conduct while serving their sentence bears witness of stubborn reluctance to take the course of correction and committing themselves to an honest life of labor, there will be established administrative supervision by agencies of internal affairs.

In accordance with the Principles of the corrective-labor legislation of the USSR and union republics other cases of establishing administrative supervision, the bases of establishing and order for carrying out administrative supervision is determined by the Regulation on administrative supervision by agencies of internal affairs of persons released from places of imprisonment, confirmed by the USSR Soviet Presidium."

2. Articles 108 and 109 are excluded.

II. This decree is effective as of 1 October 1983.

Chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium M. Yasnov  
Secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Kh. Neshkov

Moscow, 29 September 1983

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CSO: 1800/61

## NATIONAL

### BOOK ON FORMATION OF NEW SOVIET MAN REVIEWED

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 8, Aug 83 (signed to press 21 Jul 83) pp 130-135

[Review by Professor S. Popov, doctor of philosophical sciences, of book "Rozhdeniye novogo cheloveka--Problemy formirovaniya lichnosti pri sotsializme" [Birth of the New Man--Problems in the Formation of the individual under Socialism], by G. Ye. Glezerman, Politizdat, Moscow, 1982, 255 pages]

[Text.] The last work of noted Soviet scholar Grigoriy Yefimovich Glezerman has been published posthumously. His fundamental studies on historical materialism and scientific communism, and on problems in communist education and pedagogy are known not just to Soviet readers, but to readers abroad as well. G. Ye. Glezerman devoted his last book to the formation of the new, socialist type of personality.

The book we are reviewing reflects the basic aspects of this complex, multi-faceted problem. The author first and foremost elucidates the general issues tied to the relationship between the individual and society, and he indicates the role of social environment and the socialist way of life in the formation of the new type of individual. By putting this problem into specific terms, he reveals the internal mechanism in the formation of the personality, and he traces the dialectical path by which a person turns knowledge into conviction and actions. The ideological aspects involved in developing communist morality play an important role in the book. In describing the communist ideal of a thoroughly developed personality and the basic characteristics of socialist humanism, G. Ye. Glezerman provides a convincing critique of the contemporary opponents and falsifiers of these ideas.

The monograph summarizes the immense experience gained by the Leninist party and the Soviet state in the communist education of workers. As the author of the work rightfully notes, the practical experience of party organizations has shown the need for an integrated approach to setting up all educational activities. This is the approach being taken by the party toward the goals and tasks, as well the means of education. Graphic new evidence of this can be seen in the materials on the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The book expresses pride in the Soviet man, educated by the Communist Party and the socialist system; it is full of party spirit and social optimism.

When describing the greatness of our achievements, the author speaks as a genuine scholar; he does not embellish or color reality. He takes things as they really are; he studies problems' theoretical and practical aspects, with all their complexities and difficulties; and as a true dialectician he considers the actual contradictions found in practical life and indicates ways to resolve them.

Inherent in the thinking of G. Ye. Glezerman is an analytical depth, logic, and simplicity of presentation. He was always striving to "sort out philosophically" the categories and concepts that he used in presenting his material. In the work we are reviewing a great deal of attention was given to defining and making more precise the meaning of concepts such as "man", "human nature", and "personality".

The book reveals in detail the role of social environment in the formation of the personality. It is well known that Marx successfully resolved the contradiction from which earlier thinkers could find no escape: they understood that man is the product of his circumstances and environment, but they did not take into account that it is people who change these circumstances. Marx was the first to prove that a change in circumstances and human activities, and consequently, in man himself, takes place on the basis of revolutionary practice.

Marx's solution to the problem concerning paths for changing people and their consciousness was fundamentally new and was described by the author in the following way.

In the first place, Marx's solution took the problems of forming and educating the new man beyond the bounds of traditional pedagogy, which concentrates on the individual or only the younger generation. He opened up a practical path for educating the masses and for altering people's consciousness on a society-wide scale.

In the second place, Marx's solution put an end to the idea of education influencing people's consciousness only through words, and ignoring education through deeds; that is, education through participation in labor and in the revolutionary transformation of society. Marxism revealed practical activity as an important foundation for transforming not only the objective world surrounding people, but also for transforming people themselves.

In the third place, Marx saw the process of changing people not just as a product of education, that is, the special influence of society on people's consciousness, their morals, customs, habits, and character, but as a broader process of forming people primarily under the influence of the objective conditions of their lives.

The author saw this formation as a broad, all-encompassing concept that includes the process of the birth of the new man first and foremost as influenced by the people's way of life. Objective and subjective factors involved in altering consciousness act most effectively only when they are in unity with each other. On the one hand, labor conditions themselves, social



production relations that develop during the labor process, and all the everyday and family circumstances have an effect on a person's psychology, his morals and habits, and in the final analysis, on his aspirations and ideals. On the other hand, a change in people's consciousness under the conditions of socialism takes place under the influence of the educational work of the party, the state, social organizations, systems of education and political enlightenment, cultural activities, and so on.

The complex of objective conditions for the formation of a person includes the concept of social environment, which unlike the natural environment is the product of human activities. The social environment consists of the objective world, created by human labor, as well as that part of the natural environment which bears the imprint of human activities (such as the landscape, and even the climate to some extent). The most important element of the social environment is social relations, which in each formation make up a particular system. Man is a participant in and instigator of social relations, which are not always established consciously. The formation of a person occurs in a practical process, during the interaction of environmental conditions and the person's own activities. A change in objective conditions brought on by a person himself also results at the same time in a change in the person.

G. Ye. Glezerman writes that the correct thesis concerning the active essence of a person and the growing role of the subject in history does not diminish the role of objective conditions, and does not detract from the importance of the social environment. It is understood that the social environment does not have a uniform effect on the development of personalities. The influence of external conditions is always refracted through the internal features of each personality. The author summarizes his discussion of this issue as follows (page 54): "In evaluating the role of social environment, we proceed from the indisputable fact that life itself forms and educates a person. Social life, in Marx's view, is in essence practical. To live is to act. It is through his activities that man affects his environment and experiences its effects on him."

The book discusses in detail the problem of turning knowledge into convictions, and convictions into actions. Convictions differ from simple knowledge in that convictions are always of a personal nature. G. Ye. Glezerman wrote that convictions always belong to an individual, they are not simply a repetition of something that was found already prepared in a textbook or learned from a teacher. Ideas can be turned into convictions only when they are gained through suffering, when a person himself strives to achieve and master some knowledge or understanding. In this connection, problem-oriented instruction is of great importance, as is the resolution of problem situations in seminars, and so on.

Knowledge can be true or false, but where ethics are concerned, it is neutral more often than not. By their very nature, convictions have an evaluative, ethical aspect. They can be both progressive and reactionary, since they orient a person's activities toward various goals. A person's world view, which in the author's words represents the essential part of social consciousness, when applied to personality can be not only knowledge, but also convictions that have become an integral quality of one's inner world.

Communist moral commitments and convictions are qualities of a person who is not only familiar with the ideas of scientific communism, but who has also dedicated his life to realizing these convictions.

Although convictions are personal qualities, they are demonstrated in interpersonal relations and in a person's practical activities. Convictions that are not put into practice are not true convictions, but only verbal acknowledgment of truths found in books. In this case there is a gap between theory and practice, word and deed, which was judged harshly by V. I. Lenin who always spoke out against purely verbal acknowledgment of communism.

People are educated in practical activities, in the struggle. Therefore practical activities are not just the realization of convictions, but are the most powerful means for developing convictions.

The author's ideas on the so-called "socialization" of the individual are of great interest. In sociological literature, including Marxist literature, "socialization" is understood as the process of bringing the individual into public life, and developing in him those qualities necessary for carrying out vital activities in society.

A person's perception of norms of social behavior and cultural values is a practical process. As the author points out, however, the concept of "socialization" does not include the diversity of relations possible between the personality and the social environment. Therefore, it is not as rich in content or as broad as the Marxist concept of the formation of man. In the first place, the Marxist concept of formation is applicable not only to the individual, but also to the masses making up a class or social group. In the second place, this concept is not identical to the passive adaptation of people to their social environment, but takes into account their own practical activities directed toward altering the environment. Finally, the concept of formation is applicable not only to the younger generation, but also to older generations, which means that people can be liberated from morals and customs that have been held over and are foreign to the new society.

Also of considerable interest are the author's ideas concerning an integrated approach toward education, which calls for an optimal combination of objective conditions for the formation of a person and ideological factors. The resolution of problems that at first glance could seem to be purely economic issues, such as questions involving the organization of labor and distribution, also helps to develop in people certain characteristics (collectivism, efficient organization, a sense of responsibility, or the opposite, laxity, and so on). This has definite psychological consequences which must be taken into account.

It would be wrong, however, to think that economic and social factors automatically influence people's moral and psychological state. Even the immense educational influence of labor cannot be fully realized without the party's ideological work. Labor by itself, if it is not combined with political and moral education, can be a neutral process with no educational effects.

Both aspects of the process of forming a person--the objective and subjective--are inseparable and one cannot occur without the other. Efforts to view the birth of the new man as a purely ideological process, without taking into account goals for improving the people's way of life, or for improving its objective conditions, renders educational work ineffective and dooms it to fruitless moralizing. By the same token, ignoring ideological work and counting on objective conditions and improvement of material welfare, and so on, to lead in and of itself to improved morals and higher consciousness, is a dangerous and harmful illusion which rests on the laissez-faire theory that is foreign to socialism. An improvement in material welfare, representing a higher level in the progressive process, can have negative consequences if the people's spiritual growth lags behind, if our society does not erect barriers to the "consumer psychology".

The author believes that many negative phenomena (alcoholism, for example) are the result of the development of cultural demands falling behind the growth of material possibilities (page 62): "Poverty in a person's spiritual life, primitive attitudes, and a wretchedness in his emotional world are factors contributing to such abnormal phenomena as drunkenness, hooliganism, and other forms of delinquency. There is no room for behavior of this type where harmony has been achieved between objective and subjective educational factors, between the development and satisfaction of people's material and spiritual needs."

The reader can find in this book an interesting philosophical and sociological analysis of the problem of demands, interests, and values of the personality and society. The author's thoughts on the formation of rational demands and an optimal model of consumption under conditions of developed socialism are of both theoretical and practical importance. He proceeds from the principle of increased demands, which in his words includes under socialism not only the sphere of material wealth, but also the sphere of spiritual wealth.

Speaking out against so-called "prestige consumption" as a phenomenon foreign to our society, G. Ye. Glezerman emphasizes that consumption should guarantee the optimal participation of the individual in realizing socially meaningful goals. Meeting demands serves to support the full-blooded life of the individual so that he can act and realize his human destiny. Thus a socialist personality sees the meaning of his existence not in mere consumption, but in creation.

The author points out that an essential aspect of a personality is its system of values, preferences, and aims that are formed under the influence of demands and the means by which they are satisfied. Values cannot be viewed as unrelated to the subject (society, class, or personality); they express the qualities and properties of objects and phenomena that are objectively necessary for satisfying the demands and interests of the particular subject. Values are a necessary derivative of the relationship between man and the world; they express the dialectics of man's relationship with the world. Values are also the subject of evaluation on the part of the subject, who is always comparing their relative importance and gives priority to those values in terms of their vital significance. It is extremely important to take this situation into account in the education of the new man.



The book being reviewed emphasizes that it is essential first of all to show the vital values of practical socialism and its advantages over capitalism. This includes a description of the values of the socialist way of life--one of the greatest achievements of the socialist revolution. In the second place, it is necessary to develop in people the ability to appreciate the achievements of practical socialism, to multiply them through their labor, and to defend them.

Some of the author's ideas on the nature of values are interesting. He does not object to the division of values into the material and spiritual that is accepted in our literature; he proposes that the issue concerning the character of values could be better formulated as a question regarding their reality or illusory nature.

Different types of phenomena, both material and spiritual, can be regarded as values. They must have, however, a common property; they must serve to satisfy people's real needs. In this way they differ from illusory values. There are some needs that bring only harm to a subject (for example, an alcoholic's need for alcohol or a drug addict's need for narcotics). The alcohol or drugs can be what the subject values most. But these are illusory values, like many others that the bourgeois world produces and uses to manipulate people.

The author writes (page 103): "Socialism is a world that makes real values accessible to the broadest masses of people. It elevates the merits not only of values such as bread, created by collective labor, but it also makes available to working people all other important values, keeping in line with the saying that man does not live by bread alone."

The socialist way of life is unthinkable without values such as socialist humanism, collectivism, democracy, patriotism, and internationalism; they form its organic components. The spiritual and moral component is included in the way of life only insofar as it is embodied in people's activities, in their habitual behavior. Forms of social consciousness enter into a way of life only to the extent to which they become an element of practical life, and of the vital activities of the masses.

The book poses an important question in the theory of scientific communism concerning the division of labor and the all-around development of the personality, which is the source of well-known dissent in our literature. The essence of the problem is whether the division of labor should be preserved under communism. In other words, is it a law in the development of social production at all historical stages after the corruption of the original community or is it historically transient? Some authors believe that the division of labor is transient and will disappear under communism, since it is incompatible with the concept of an integrated and harmoniously developed personality.

G. Ye. Glezerman, without going into terminological studies, notes that the issue may not be the eradication of the division of labor as a whole, but only the old division of labor, including the division of labor into intellectual and physical, industrial and agricultural labor, in which different groups of people are engaged. Communist society will make it possible for people not to



be tied their entire lives to one profession or job, but to switch jobs according to the society's needs and one's personal inclination. Thanks to this possibility, people will be able to develop their abilities more thoroughly, and the productivity of national labor will increase considerably.

The all-around development of a person requires not only a broad scientific and technical outlook, necessary for understanding the ties between related and separate fields of knowledge, but also fields of technology that are interrelated. We are referring to the worker's socio-political outlook, and his proper understanding of party and state policies, and the tasks that lie before society, without which he cannot perform meaningful work. In connection with this, it is very important for the labor force to have a good understanding of Marxism-Leninism. A person's all-around development also includes mature artistic tastes, and well-developed esthetic abilities.

A large part of the book is devoted to a discussion of ideological aspects in the development of communist morality, such as the relationship between world view and morality, morals and labor education, and so on. Here G. Ye. Glezerman speaks not only as a leading expert in the area of historical materialism and scientific communism, but also as a pedagogical theorist. Of particular interest are the sections devoted to the content and methods of teaching communist morality in secondary school, to factors in the moral and labor education of schoolchildren, and so on.

The closing chapter examines problems of socialist humanism. The author convincingly proves that in contrast to rightist and "leftist" opportunists, Marxist-Leninists proceed from the inseparable unity of humanism and the revolutionary struggle. The author clearly reveals the characteristics of proletarian, socialist humanism and provides well-reasoned criticism of bourgeois and revisionist distortions of the humanistic essence of our teachings. Not just in this chapter, but in all the other chapters, the author gives an uncompromising and convincing rebuttal to anti-communism, and bourgeois-revisionist falsifiers of Marxist-Leninist teachings.

From a position of comradely good will, he disputes statements made by Soviet authors on a number of controversial issues and he corrects them on those points where they deviate from scientific truth.

As a scholar and a teacher, Grigoriy Efimovich Glezerman was distinguished by two inseparable qualities: a creative approach to science, a feeling for the new, and a deep sense of party principles that was incompatible with any pseudo-innovations and with the pursuit for cheap popularity. Along with his other works, this book will take its rightful place in our ideological arsenal.

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## REGIONAL

### ARMENIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APK COMMISSION MEETS

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 16 Jul 83 p 1

[Article from ARMENPRESS: "Prompt Action is Necessary"]

[Text] ARMENPRESS reports from the Commission of the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers on Problems of the Agro-industrial Complex [the APK Commission].

Construction of the Nurnusskaya trade and storage base of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture is being delayed. Completion of the project even in the current year is in jeopardy. Meanwhile, the installation, costing 10 million rubles, is urgently needed for managing centralized delivery of agricultural equipment.

Having examined this problem, the APK Commission of the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers noted that the republic Ministry of Industrial Construction and the Main Administration of Specialized Construction and Installation ("Montazhpetsstroy") are not showing proper insistence upon elimination of defects in organizing construction of the base. On the part of the Ministry, for that matter, even the plans for appropriation of funds are not being fulfilled for other projects of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and for a number of projects of the Ministries of Agriculture, the Meat and Dairy Industry, and Land Reclamation and Water Resources as well.

In a resolution passed, the Commission instructed the Ministry of Industrial Construction and the Main Administration of Specialized Construction and Installation to take prompt action to expedite the construction and placing in operation at the established times of the important agro-industrial projects. A decisive role in that matter must be played by both ministries and departmental customers, whose task it is to provide technical and material assistance to the builders in expediting the work.

The matter of work done in the Stepanavanskiy Rayon for further intensification of field, pasture and meadowland feed production also was included in the agenda of the Commission's meeting. It was noted that the area of feed crops in the rayon expanded by 676 hectares during the last 3 years, and that steps were taken to increase the average yield and improve the feed plots. The structure of feed crop rotation was changed: Rape, the "Giant-549" variety of sunflower and the "Betty Ross" ["Betsey Ross"] variety of feed root-crop have been introduced into production. The aforementioned steps have permitted strengthening

of the feed base, improvement of feed production, and supporting of livestock production with coarse and succulent feed.

Nonetheless, in the matters of effective management and intensified conduct of feed production, there still exist substantial deficiencies and negligence. Insufficient attention is paid to increasing the yield of natural hayfields and improvement of feed plots at some farms. Year after year the rayon fails to cope with plans for production of vitamin and grass meal, the level of preparation of other forms of feed is not stabilized, and the quality of haylage does not meet the State standard. All of these circumstances create difficulties for further development of livestock production. During the last five years the plan for production of milk was fulfilled only once.

In the passed resolution, appropriate recommendations were made to the Executive Committee of the Stepanavanskiy Rayon Soviet and the Rayon Agro-industrial Association, as well as to the Armenian SSR Ministries of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Armenian SSR Main Administration of Water Management Construction (Glavarmvodstroy) and the Armenian Civil Aviation Administration, which must provide the proper assistance and cooperation to the rayon in carrying out cultural and technical work in undisturbed land areas and increasing the yield of feed crops, and in work on the application of fertilizers to natural hayfields and pastures. It is proposed to make provision in planning for the construction of access roads to feed plots and hayfields, and also for the implementation of electrification and the installation of telephone communication.

As was observed in the Commission, the appropriate ministries and enterprises of the republic agro-industrial complex have done substantial work in support of current year plans for founding new vineyards and fruit orchards. Of the 1300 hectares envisaged for 1983, 760 hectares of vineyards have already been established, and 1306 hectares of fruit orchards, of which 600 hectares are of the intensive type, have been established as opposed to the 1620 planned. More than 800,000 grafts of cold-hardy varieties of grapevine have been prepared, and a nursery set up. Thus the requisite conditions have been created, not only for fulfilling the current year's plan with respect to the founding of orchards and vineyards, but for eliminating the backlogs generated in this area in the past as well.

The problem lies in supporting a high level of implementation of these works. In the interest of founding orchards during the fall of 1983 and the spring of next year at a rapid rate, the Commission placed before enterprises of the agro-industrial complex the following task: Take appropriate steps on the farms right now in the matters of selecting plots, setting the irrigation network in order, carrying out the machine work, and preparing the planting materials. Grafts of cold-hardy and other scarce varieties of grape must be placed initially at the disposal of a nursery farm for the founding of mother gardens.

The commission examined other problems as well, and passed appropriate resolutions in their regard.

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CSO: 1830/418

## REGIONAL

### BELORUSSIAN DIRECTOR REPORTS ON THEATER IMPROVEMENTS

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 25 Oct 83 p 5

[Article by I. Vashkevich, director of the Theater imeni Yanka Kupal:  
"The Repertoire is the Basis for All"]

[Text] The well-known resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the Work of the Party Organization of the Belorussian State Academic Theater imeni Yanka Kupal," has had a great effect on the lives of creative collectives. This important party document, in analyzing all aspects in the life and activities of one of the leading theater collectives in the country, created a new impulse for all creative work by masters of the Soviet stage. The time that has passed since the moment the CPSU Central Committee resolution was published became for our theaters a time of self-criticism concerning what had been achieved and for determining ways to reach new creative horizons.

The director of the Academic Theater imeni Ya. Kupal, I. Vashkevich, discusses the work of his collective and party organization during that time.

I remember the meeting at which we discussed the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee. No one was indifferent. Things were said by theater veterans and youth, by creative workers and by the representatives of technical shops. Each one understood that the level of our common work and its final goal--the creation of a highly artistic and highly ideological performance--depended on the precise, coordinated interaction of all the parts of a complex and multi-dimensional organism which is the theater and on the activeness and devotion of each worker.

It is characteristic that at the meeting the prevalent atmosphere was one of great demandingness toward oneself and one's artistic comrades. A business-like, concrete discussion went on concerning the fate of theater development and its short-term and long-term perspectives. We then developed a plan of measures that are directed at fulfilling the requirements of the resolution and implementing proposals.



In a recent interview O. Yefremov justifiably noted that the creative atmosphere in the theater depends to a large degree on its repertoire. The higher the ideological-artistic level of the performance, the more completely and brightly it reflects the social and moral ideals of modern Soviet society and the greater clarity of citizenship positions it requires from those who participate in its creation.

The Kupal theater has always had a social orientation. On its stages the performances, full of civil pathos, confirmed our communist ideals. We are true to this tradition. Our short-term plans include repeat performances of "Gates of Immortality" by the well-known Belorussian playwright K. Krapivy, accepted for performing is the play, "Hospital," by a new writer, Ye. Rostikov, and the talented A. Dudarev is now working on a play about the war. The 40th anniversary of our victory over the fascists will be marked in the theater by the play by M. Bor, "Stars in the Night," which will be performed by a theater group from the Slovenian National Theater in the city of Maribor (Yugoslavia), with whom we have concluded an agreement on cooperation. The Belorussian theater group will perform A. Makayenka's "The Shaken Apostle" on the stage of the Slovenian theater.

One of the requirements of the party meeting that evaluated the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee was the development of a long-term, thematically-varied repertoire plan which would enable us on the one hand to correctly distribute the strength of the director and on the other to provide the actor with an opportunity to gradually assimilate the material and to digest the ideas and aesthetic content of the play. We recruit all creative workers of the theater for developing a future repertoire. Every statement and proposal is carefully studied and weighed. We already have a plan for classical plays until 1985. It includes works such as N. Gogol's "The Inspector General," L. Ukrainka's "Stone Host," Lope de Vega's "Valencian Madmen," M. Gorkiy's "The Barbarians," L. Tolstoy's "The Living Corpse," and W. Shakespeare's "King Lear." Some of these works have already been performed. The soon to open small stage will provide great opportunities for renewing repertoire posters, for increased work time for the troupe and for experimental work.

But, putting our hands on our hearts, let's admit that it is very difficult to establish a repertoire that will satisfy the need of the audience to see on stage a genuine hero of our times in all his nobility and beauty. I remember the agitated speech of the secretary of the theater's party organization and the people's actress of the republic, L. Davidovich, at the expanded board meeting of the BSSR Ministry of Culture, which evaluated the cultural worker's role in the republic with regard to fulfilling the decisions of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The leading theater actress expressed well-founded alarm that the so-called new drama actually brought the anti-hero to the stage--a person with weaknesses, one who is oriented toward the middle class. From the pens of some theater writers, young and not so young comes a type of superman to our stage--a doer with an iron grip and with doubtful life principles. Most surprising of all is that critics have not sufficiently rebuffed this alarming phenomenon.

Questions related to the development of a repertoire and to improving the skill of actors are always at the center of attention of the theater's party organizations. It is the communists, and among them there are 27 creative workers, or one of every four in the troupe, who are the main support of the artistic administration and theater management with regard to implementing all that is new and progressive. Fighting for efficiency, demandingness and self-criticism, communists make these demands first and foremost of themselves. This is why the authority of the theater's party organization is so high; this is why its ranks are filled with the leading masters of the Kupal stage. Last year we accepted G. Garbuk, people's artist of the BSSR, and actress T. Puzinovskaya as members of the CPSU and A. Podobed as a candidate member. Preparing for joining the party are V. Tarasov, people's artist of the BSSR, and V. Rayevskiy, the senior theater producer and meritorious artist of the BSSR.

It is on the initiative of communists that a number of measures have been introduced in the theater that are having a favorable effect on the creative process. We have developed and are implementing a system of controlling all levels in the process of creating a performance via an artist's soviet. This will undoubtedly have a favorable effect on the end results.

As we know, the CPSU Central Committee has approved the experience of theater work with youth. Youth is the future of the theater, and concern for youth is concern for the future. It must be specific and effective. For this reason each young actor who comes to the theater is given the opportunity to prepare for a leading role in a play in the course of the year. There is a systematic evaluation of the roles of young actors by leading masters of the stage and by critics with regard to debuts and promotions to important roles. The professional growth and creative development of young people are greatly facilitated by the utilization of creative claims to perform the main roles.

The party organization regularly looks into the mood and interests of young artists. Communists regularly meet with beginners, talk to them and help them.

Young actors today are involved in practically all premieres and they have responsible roles in the performances of the ongoing repertoire. The theater productions of the last few seasons speak of the fact that a young actor's participation in performances with a large-scale social content and historical-revolutionary and military-patriotic themes serve as a school of professional and ideological-moral training.

During the last 3 years the theatrical company was joined by nine graduates of the Belorussian State Theatrical-Artistic Institute and by specialists trained in theatrical voices in Moscow. Each of them was given the opportunity to work in a role that enabled him to reveal his creative potential. For example, T. Puzinovskaya, graduate of the Belorussian Institute, debuted in the role of Katerina in A. Ostrovskiy's play, "The Storm." This debut allowed the actress to gain a creative foothold and to play some interesting and responsible roles subsequently.

The artistic fates of young actors A. Labush, Ye. Sidorova, A. Gortsuyev, V. Manayev, Ye. Nikitin, Ye. Kryzhanovskiy, Ye. Ivannikova, G. Fedorova and the debutante of the current season, Z. Belokhvstik, have turned out well. Last year actor V. Manayev played the role of Khlestakov in "The Inspector General," Ye. Sidorova, A. Gortsuyev and A. Labush had leading roles in the play, "Verochka," by A. Makayenka, Ye. Nikitin in I. Melezh's "People in a Swamp," and Ye. Kryzhanovskiy in N. Dumbadze's "Eternal Law." The development of youth-komsomol performances entered the practice of the theater. Through the efforts of young people a work was prepared that dealt with the works of Ya. Kupal. Many of the young Kupal actors work successfully in cinema, television and radio, continuing the traditions of their older famous colleagues.

We are striving to impart in students not only mastery but also the strength of ideological convictions, which Soviet art is replete. Under conditions of heightened sensitivity between two juxtaposed systems--socialist and capitalist--each artist is pushed forward to the front line of the ideological struggle. For this reason we place great emphasis on political education, which all the members of the collective are subject to. Each lesson in the theory seminar is transformed into an extensive exchange of opinions about the problems that are raised. The seminar is led by an experienced propagandist, candidate of philosophical sciences and teacher at the Minsk higher party school, T. Titova. Scientists, responsible party workers and lecturers of the Belorussian CP's Central Committee speak to the students.

Problems presented in the theory seminars are frequently discussed during rehearsals and socially between colleagues. The reverse also occurs--during courses performances have been analyzed more than once, especially if they deal with current subjects.

The broad interests of the actors and the striving to more thoroughly understand the essence of social phenomena are manifested in many things. The developing ties between the theater and the Minsk higher party school can serve as an example. In the VPSH [Higher party school] a school of party ethics has been functioning for the past 4 years; theater workers participate in it. Here credit must go to the party bureau and producer G. Vladomirskaya. At one of the school lessons on the subject of "Party ethics and etiquette," for example, parts of the play, "Verochka," were performed, illustrating two different directing styles. We don't have to mention how mutually enriching cooperation between party workers and actors is.

Old and strong ties to the republic's labor collective help us to keep from locking ourselves up within narrow theatrical interests. These ties enrich us with a knowledge of real life and aid us in better understanding the spiritual interests and needs of the modern worker, kolkhoz farmer, engineer and agricultural specialist.

The theater has concluded a cooperation agreement with the Minsk Tractor Plant and Molodechnenskiy Rayon as well as with the Loshnitsa Sovkhoz-Combine in Borisovskiy Rayon. Our leading masters of the stage are helping the people's theater of the tractor plant in producing plays. Premiers in

workers' collectives and discussions of new works have become traditions. The Palace of Culture of the tractor builders has in essence become our second stage.

After the very successful guest appearances in the cities of Polotsk and Novopolotsk in September we decided to go there each year.

Of course the forms and methods of work of the theater's party organization mentioned here regarding the implementation of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee do not exhaust all of its multi-faceted activities involving the management of the collective.

The modern theater is a complex and dynamic organism. Sometimes things do not go as we would like. But we have the main thing--a desire to work creatively, a striving to eliminate difficulties and to seek more effective ways of communicating with the audience. We also have a large measure of personal responsibility for the fate of the oldest and leading theater in the republic and for its successful movement forward.

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## REGIONAL

### BRONSHTEYN ON FACTORS IN FARM PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by M. Bronshteyn, corresponding member of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences: "Responsibility for Resources"]

[Text] In Rakverskiy Rayon of Estonia there are two enterprises, Vinni and Energiya, with approximately equal natural-economic resources. According to an evaluation of their natural and economic potential both should have produced 220 rubles profit per hectare of cultivated agricultural lands. But Vinni yielded 422 rubles of profit whereas Energiya yielded 170 rubles.

Does this mean that Vinni found itself in an advantageous position? No, of course not, since soon it received significantly larger plan assignments. It was forced to provide for a rapid growth pace from the achieved level. It became more difficult for its directors to count on a significant supplement to procurement prices awarded for surpassing the average annual level of procurement in the enterprise achieved during the 10th Five-Year Plan. It also became more difficult to count on bonuses for overfulfilling plans. For this reason in one of his speeches the director of the Vinni Sovkhoz said bitterly, "When bonuses are awarded no consideration is made of the intensity of production in an enterprise. Bring in the pace of growth! Some enterprise will move a little, and look, it has a pace and it receives a bonus..."

The economic mechanism operating in the republic induced the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan quotas and stimulated a rapid growth pace in the production and sale to the state of agricultural products. There is no doubt that the state plan concerning the sale of products is the law and the most important precept for every agricultural enterprise. The growth pace is also extremely important. But under modern conditions how efficiently land and other production resources are utilized is no less important.

In Estonia an evaluation was made of the agro-economic potential (land, funds, work force) in all enterprises. Selected as the criteria (as in the case with the Vinni and Energiya) was the normative indicator for the output of clear production or clear income per hectare of cultivated land. It is based on the relationship of resources and their normal, on an average republic level, utilization. A comparison of actual and standard indicators

of profitability objectively reflects efficiency level that has developed in each enterprise and rayon and uncovers the essence of economic well-being or troubles in the sovkhos or kolkhos.

Thus, what have we learned? Of the 12 leading enterprises only five utilized their resource potential on a level that was above standard. Moreover, some of the "leaders" utilized their potential at half of what they could have! Also noteworthy is the fact that the use coefficient of resource potential in the extreme groups of enterprises in the republic varies 1:4 (the "gradient," which might not even be noticed with a different approach because it is so smoothed out, is veiled).

Before us we have the consequences of a situation in which the enterprise was interested primarily in obtaining decreased quotas and resources that are in short supply--technology, mineral fertilizers and mixed fodder--by any permissible or non-permissible means. Surplus resources make it possible to fulfill and overfulfill plans with less effort. This enabled some "leaders" not only to win in competition but also to obtain a substantial material makeweight--increased prices for the sale of above-plan products to the state.

How can this problem be solved? How can enterprises be placed on a truly equal footing? First of all planning should be done with a consideration of the standard evaluation of resource potential. Under approximately equivalent natural-economic conditions kolkhozes and sovkhos must receive equivalent assignments with regard to the sale of products to the state, taking into account their specialization, of course. Depending on resources standard deductions from profits should be determined and differentiated for deposit in centralized RAPO [Rayon agro-industrial association] funds.

Economic operations must be evaluated and stimulated accordingly. If a sovkhos, for example, is utilizing existing resources at a level below standard, there is hardly any point in supplying it with supplementary resources. It would be economically more expedient to direct them to the Vinni Sovkhos, which demonstrates a higher production output.

In turn, the enterprise is obliged to pass over a portion of its supplementary income to the agro-industrial association. Only then will economic responsibility for the utilization of allocated resources increase--if you received more, then make a larger contribution while leaving some of the supplementary income for yourself too of course. At the same time the rayon association will receive additional resources to pull up enterprises that are lagging behind because of objective reasons and to finance general economic and social programs.

This is essentially how things are done in Vil'yandiskiy Rayon, for example, where an agro-industrial association was created first in the republic. Here all enterprises were divided into nine groups according to an evaluation of their resource potential. If we assign a value of 1 to the average rayon evaluation, then the evaluation coefficient in the first group comprised 3.16 and 0.24 in the ninth. They are assigned production plans and payments into

centralized funds accordingly. Thus, the enterprises in the first group earmark 35.7 rubles per hectare of agricultural lands for centralized funds whereas those in the last group earmark only 2.8 rubles. Whereas in 1981 the Sovkhoz imeni Gagarin contributed 262,000 rubles to centralized funds, the Ab'ya Sovkhoz contributed only 13,000.

We should note that the evaluations of resource potential were utilized in the republic to determine supplements to prices for products in enterprises operating at a low profit or at a loss, as established in January 1983. Supplements were received by those with the lower resource potential or in other words, with the worst economic conditions, although according to formal indications not everything could be attributed to low profitability.

The mechanism of economic responsibility must be more widely utilized in inter-rayon relations as well as within the framework of the republic's agro-industrial complex. But its more effective utilization depends, as we have already said, on the consistent implementation of cost-accounting principles on all levels.

Any economic unit must not receive, but earn its production resources and wages and must fully answer for its decisions and operations in its material circumstances. Naturally society is obliged to and can compensate only for objectively unfavorable conditions but not for poor work.

The resource potential of agriculture is not limitless. The relatively fertile lands that are suitable for farming and livestock raising are already being used in agricultural rotations. We also cannot count on a quantitative growth in labor resources. Undoubtedly there will be increasing investments in mechanization, chemicalization and reclamation.

But even here it would be incorrect to place hopes on a significant increase (as has occurred in previous five-year plans) in the proportion of the national income being directed at the agricultural complex. The capital-output ratio for agricultural production growth is very high even without this. As we know, during the Ninth and 10th five-year plans for every 1 percent increase in agricultural production output it was necessary to have a 3-5 percent growth in capital investments and mineral fertilizers. Attempts to justify such expenditures by moving agricultural production to an industrial base were not always rightful.

There is no doubt that extensive structural changes require significant and on some levels, enormous, increases in capital investments. However, the persistent gap between investments and the end results threatens the radical solution to the country's food problems. As we know, during the 11th Five-Year Plan it is planned to maximally bring together the planned growth pace in agricultural production and capital investments. This same type of tendency will evidently remain during the 12th Five-Year Plan as well. For this reason under modern conditions extreme importance is attached to the fundamentally new approach to production intensification elaborated at the 26th CPSU Congress which presupposes a growth in the success of capital investments and in the more effective use of the existing resources potential in the country. This applies in full measure to the country's agricultural sector.

The solution to this problem, which is the core of the Foodstuffs Program, requires a complex of measures to more fully utilize the soil and climatic potential of a region by distributing production efficiently and by making structural changes, including improving the production and social infrastructure, "tightening up" lagging rayons and enterprises and implementing optimal tactics of capital investments.

The economic experiments and calculations made in Estonia show that these measures can increase the end effectiveness of capital investments in agriculture and in the agro-industrial complex by a minimum of one-third. Realistically, we can achieve such an effect only under conditions in which all the elements of the economic mechanism, including the planning, evaluation and stimulation of economic activities, will be oriented toward a fuller utilization of the existing resource agro-industrial potential of each rayon and each individual enterprise.

In accordance with the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee about 20 million rubles per year in the country as a whole are spent to increase procurement prices and to render direct financial aid to enterprises operating with a low profit or at a loss. This does not even include writing off or prolonging debt payments for a sum of over 20 billion rubles. Expenditures are enormous. If the increase in prices for goods and services supplied to agriculture surpass the effectiveness of new technology, fertilizer, village building and services, then we may again be faced with a growth in the cost and a decrease in profits related to agricultural production. Once again we will have to write off the imperfections of technical and economic decisions at the state's expense, or worse, the write-offs will simply be the result of mismanagement in service branches and within the agricultural sector.

A subject of discussion at the November (1982) and June (1983) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee was the necessity to create economic and organizational conditions that would stimulate labor productivity, initiative and enterprise and high quality production. Poor work, inactivity and irresponsibility will have the most unavoidable effects on the material and moral situation of workers and the collective. If you take care of your resources and utilize them carefully you are ahead. And the reverse is also true.

4728

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## REGIONAL

### KIRGHIZ CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES LABOR DISCIPLINE

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 30 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by KirTAG correspondent S. Ogibalina: "Requirement of the Day--To Work with Full Return; From A Meeting of the Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia for Strengthening of Discipline, Reduction of Losses of Worktime and Resources"]

[Text] The essence of socialist discipline, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out at the meeting with party veterans at the CPSU Central Committee, is full return by each person at his work place. And all political educational work should be based on modern labor organization, intelligent placement of people, well-defined material-technical support and improvement of the diverse forms and means of moral and material stimulation.

The work results of labor collectives, ministries and departments during January--August 1983 were evaluated from these positions at a regular meeting of the Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia for Strengthening of Discipline, Reduction of Losses of Worktime and Resources.

Deputy Chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers O.B. Ponomarev took part in the commission's work.

The commission listened to information provided by Deputy Chairman of the Kirghiz SSR State Committee for Labor M.K. Shamenov and Secretary of the Kirghiz Trade Union Council A.O. Bryukhov and reports by Minister of Construction Materials Industry of the republic I.S. Besmertnyy, Minister of Motor Transport and Highways K.A. Orosaliyev, Minister of Procurement S. Abdrakmanov, chairmen of the republic sectorial trade-union committees: of workers of geological prospecting work--N.D. Petrovskiy, of workers of food industry--Kh.A. Akeneyeva and of workers of construction and industrial construction materials--N.A. Asylbekov and Chairman of the Council of Moskovskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association Sh.A. Sadykov.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, it was pointed out at the meeting, the republic's labor collectives accomplished definite work on strengthening of discipline and order in industry. This year, utilization of worktime has been improved and cadres in industry and construction have become more stable. As a result,

industrial enterprises sold products worth 35.7 million rubles in excess of the 8-month target. Labor productivity grew 2.1 percent over the corresponding period of last year.

But achievements could have been greater if serious violations of state and labor discipline had not been permitted at some enterprises. As a result of defects in labor organization and production, nonproductive losses of work-time occurred. Among the overall losses--downtime was particularly big, especially in industry, construction and motor transport.

On analyzing the created situation, the Commission made strict demands on the heads of such sectors as the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, the State Committee for Selkhoztekhnika, the Ministry of Construction and others where downtime was particularly high. Thus at enterprises of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, it exceeds threefold average republic indicators. Each worker of the Ministry of Construction lost 0.79 of a day because of intrashift downtime over the course of 8 months. At the Plant of Agricultural Machine Building imeni M.V. Frunze, 4,000 man-days were lost for this reason, at Mayli-Say Electric Bulb Plant--2,000 man-days and at Kirgiz-elektrodvigatel'--400 man-days. The miners of Almalyk Pit, Tash-Kumyrskoye Mine Administration and other enterprises of the republic's coal industry have been idling for a long time because of various disorders.

Downtime is very great at facilities of the Ministry of Rural Construction. At some of them, people and machinery remain idle for whole days at a time because of the lack of a work front. Statistics show that whole-day work stoppages in the sector is 1.5-fold greater than a year ago. Matters are worst of all at Rybachinsk Mobile Mechanized Column of Issyk-Kul'oblsel'stroy Trust, Keminsk Mobile Mechanized Column of Chuystroy Trust and Oktyabr'skaya Mobile Mechanized Column of Dzhahal-Abadsel'stroy Trust.

A great deal of worktime is lost in the sector because of tardy arrival of workers at projects. Construction workers of just Dzhany-Dzherskaya Mobile Mechanized Column of Kirgizsel'stroy Trust were short 263 man-days on 1 September 1983 because of this. And, of course, they failed to meet the labor productivity target. As a result of lack of coordination in the operations of construction workers and motor-transport personnel, resulting in chronic non-fulfillment of set labor-productivity targets, construction-installation work at rural construction projects of the republic was underfulfilled by half a million rubles.

Worktime has started to be used more poorly at Mayli-Say Plant of Electrical Insulation Materials, at Min-Kush Orgtekhnika, at the Vodavtomatika Plant and the Plant of Reinforced-Concrete Products of the Ministry of Power and Electrification and at the Kirgizenergostroy Construction Administration. Here they have come to accept a low level of labor discipline, cases of mismanagement are disclosed and are not adopting all measures for introduction of order in production dependent on managers, party and trade-union organizations.

The nature of socialist society is characterized by mature discipline whose result is good, conscientious work, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out

at the meeting with party veterans. And this is how the majority of Soviet people work. But we still have many of those who neglect the collective's interests and permit unauthorized absences and latenesses and do not work with full energy. In the struggle against such phenomena, the power of public opinion is great, and socialist competition has been launched on a wide scale to the slogan "Honor and glory on the basis of labor." Enthusiastically supporting the initiative of muscovites, members of more than 8,000 trade unions work without violations of labor discipline.

At the same time, commission members pointed out, some sectors have approached formally the introduction of the muscovites' initiative. Thus at enterprises of the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, only one-fourth supported it, at the ministries of Construction and Construction Materials Industry--one-third and of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and of Procurement--one-half of the workers. At the same time, the commitments of those who assumed the introduction of the initiative do not show any concrete indicators of reduction of worktime losses or strengthening of labor discipline. It is necessary to make more active this important patriotic movement, to intensify preventive work and measures of social pressure on all manner of violators. The basis of all this work, as required by the recent decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU "On Intensifying Work on Strengthening Socialist Labor Discipline," should be education of workers in the spirit of a deep understanding of their civic duty--to maturely and conscientiously work for the benefit of the Motherland. It is necessary to see to it that this important political work does not turn into a brief campaign and to determinedly establish an atmosphere of high exactingness and responsibility in every labor collective.

But at a number of ministries and departments, educational work is sometimes replaced by administrative. Thus, for example, at enterprises of the Geology Administration--one-half, at the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry--49 percent and the electrical equipment industry--76.9 percent of the measures adopted in regard to violators come under the share of disciplinary punishments. Educational resources of labor collectives are also used inadequately in state trade and consumer cooperatives, local industry and at municipal services enterprises. Such measures of pressure as carrying over of vacations and waiting list for an apartment and deprivation of rights for preferential trips as well as others are practically not being applied here.

Staffs and commissions for strengthening of labor discipline, comrade courts, public cadre departments and workers meetings are not making adequate use of the rights granted them. Such an important resource for struggle for introduction of necessary order, raising of effectiveness of work, organization and responsibility as the labor form of labor organization has not been fully put in operation. Of the total number of brigades in the republic, only 39.2 percent are utilizing the KTU (coefficient of labor participation) and even less at the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and the Ministry of Light Industry. In these sectors, questions of improved labor and production organization and reduction of manual, physically heavy labor are slow in being solved, and targets for the introduction of NMT and new equipment are not being

fulfilled. The relative share of manual labor remains high at enterprises of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry--59.2 percent, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry--48.9 percent, the Ministry of Food Industry--45.8 percent. These defects and lapses in the work of operational organs and trade-union committees have a negative effect on the work results of collectives, on their fulfillment of socialist commitments and on the state of labor and production discipline.

At the meeting of the Central Committee's commission, an analysis was made of the use of labor resources and manpower involved in agricultural work on kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Moscow Rayon. Last year, the rayon's farms failed to meet targets for sale to the state of milk, meat, wool, eggs, sugar beets, vegetables and fruits. Gross agricultural production shorted the plan in comparable prices by 8.8 million rubles. Net income versus 1981 was 84 percent lower. Labor productivity dropped in 10 of the rayon's 11 farms.

A big influence on the developed situation was exerted by significant defects in the use of labor resources, the unsatisfactory state of labor and technological discipline and high cadre turnover on some kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Losses of work time that could have been eliminated amounted to more than 74,000 man-days, which is equivalent to daily nonparticipation in public production by 270 men. Another approximately 40,000 man-days were lost because, as shown by statistics, 70 able-bodied kolkhoz farmers did not work throughout the year a single day on their farms and 370 worked only sporadically. As a result the average appearance at work per kolkhoz farmer amounted to only 238 days for the rayon. The labor-participation indicator was particularly low on kolkhozes Druzhba (177 days) and Rossiya and Zavety Il'icha (236 days each).

At a number of the rayon's farms, labor discipline remains unsatisfactory. Thus at Kolkhoz imeni Engel's, losses of worktime from unauthorized absences during the past year amounted to 7.6 days per worker and because of non-appearances with permission of management--2.3 days per worker. This is more than tenfold that of the rest of the rayon's farms. Therefore it is no accident that the size of net profit was reduced sixfold for the year at the kolkhoz. This year the situation is no better.

Labor turnover is very high in the rayon; it is 1.5-fold higher than the average for the republic. It is particularly marked among machine operators and milkmaids--specialists of the leading vocations. At Ak-Suu Sovkhoz, for example, the whole staff of milkmaids completely changes in the course of a year and we do 88 percent of the machine operators, at Kolkhoz imeni Engel's--57 and 63 percent respectively. At the same Ak-Suu Sovkhoz, provision of labor resources amounts to only 74 percent. People do not stay here for long. And it also can be said that at the farm production and cultural and living conditions are extremely unsatisfactory. There are no repair shops or garage. Equipment is repaired under the open sky. There is a shortage of housing and children's preschool institutions. The children travel 6 kilometers to school. Skilled specialists, who have respect for themselves, do not wish to work and work under such conditions. The management is consequently obliged to give on the animal-husbandry farms people who at times have little in common



with agriculture. What kind of a return can you expect here. In 5 years, 5 chief veterinarian physicians, 4 chief agronomists and a chief accountant, 3 chief livestock specialists and 2 chief engineers were replaced here.

Public cadre departments and brigade councils exert practically no influence on reduction of cadre turnover and strengthening of labor discipline in the rayon. Moreover, how could they possibly do this when the staffs of public cadre departments frequently include heads of subdivisions who sign statements of firings both in the name of management and in the name of the public.

All of the rayon's farms maintain exact records of intrashift losses of work-time due to latenesses, downtime, departures ahead of time. Staffs for strengthening of labor discipline have not been created everywhere, and those that do exist work formally. Heads of farms, instead of introducing order in these matters, attempt to create impression that all is well and set obviously reduced minimum number of days of going out to work: 160 days for women and 240 days for men. However, there is a neighboring kolkhoz--Put' Lenina--where, for example, this number for women is 280 days and for men--305 days. Nonetheless, the Agriculture Administration of Moskovskiy Rayon is led by the bridle by sorry managers and makes no attempt to bring norms into conformity with the requirements of the time. Local vital organizational work that could ensure success has been forgotten here, and they have refused to mobilize their own energies in order to get out of this jumble. Instead of covering their helplessness with references to "objective reasons," they try to bring in as many as possible additional hands from outside--from plants and factories, to rectify the situation with the help of city people. But of the people living in the rayon, 1,231 persons simply do not work anywhere. The involvement of even one-quarter of them in labor would provide an increase of the labor potential to the necessary level.

But even the labor of people that have been brought in is organized efficiently far from on every farm. The city people fulfill only 20-30 percent of the production norm on Kolkhoz Imeni K. Marx. The cost of feeding them is almost twice the daily earnings. A similar situation is to be found at Tyulek Sovkhoz and a number of others. The reason for such mismanagement it was emphasized at the commission's meeting, is the fact that the leaders of the rayon do not look deeply into questions of utilization of the labor of city people. Every week, the bureau for labor placement of the population presents them with reports only on the quantitative makeup of additional manpower. But few are interested in how those who have been brought in work and how the field of operations is taken care of.

Such an approach to the matter and defects in labor organization have had a negative effect on the economy of Moskovskiy Rayon. Production cost of agricultural and animal-husbandry products is growing here and labor intensiveness of production is growing. Last year, labor productivity dropped 15 percent. In 2 years of the five-year plan, the rayon has come to owe the state a lot of grain, sugar beet, seeds of sugar beet, vegetables, fruits, grapes, meat and milk. It is necessary to put into operation existing resources to overcome the lag, it was emphasized at the commission's meeting. At the same time, it is necessary to rely more confidently on the initiative of labor collectives in introducing order and organization in production.

The commission of the Central Committee of Kirghizia, after carefully analyzing the results of 8 months of operation, designated methods for further strengthening of discipline, reducing cadre turnover and losses of worktime and resources. Ministries and departments were ordered to create all the conditions for highly productive labor for labor collectives, to eliminate causes of downtime, unauthorized absences, latenesses and other losses of worktime. The attention of heads of sectors, republic trade-union committees, party and trade-union organizations was directed to the need of introducing the brigade form of labor organization and stimulation, to bolster the role of worker meetings, comrade courts and public cadre departments, to make more active the participation of leading enterprises in the patriotic movement who had launched a socialist competition under the slogan "Honor and glory on the basis of labor." The heads of the rayon agroindustrial association, agriculture departments of party raykoms and rayon ispolkoms must boost labor and production discipline in agricultural work. Oblast city and rayon party committees, ministries and departments, kolkhozes and sovkhoses and enterprises and organizations are ordered to intensify the work of commissions and staffs for strengthening of labor discipline and to adopt all the necessary measures for introducing order and organization in production.

7697

OS: 1830/60

## REGIONAL

### SOME UKRAINE NEWSPAPERS CHARACTERIZED BY 'TRITENESS'

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 1 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Party Line: Press Review"]

[Excerpts] The oblast press gives much attention to questions of party life, a very important and complex subject. A prominent feature of the articles is the fact that their substance takes into account the requirements of the May and November (1982) and June (1983) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The approach of the reports and elections, a very responsible period in party life, has been taken into consideration.

How is the closer attention of the press organs expressed specifically, and what is new on their pages?

In the first place, the new events which have appeared in life are reflected in newspapers. Agrarian-industrial associations have been created locally, and agricultural sections have been established in local party raykoms in compliance with the decision of the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The newspapers would naturally try to interpret these changes and to show the first steps of the organs created and the work of party organizations under the new conditions.

After the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the newspapers have been writing very much on the ideological and political-educational work of the primary organizations, describing this work as an important task of the entire party and of each communist. In this, the stress is shifted to increasing the work's effectiveness and drawing into educational work administrators of all ranks, as well as party veterans, whose knowledge, life experience, spiritual energy and political tempering are of good help to ideological activists.

It should be noted that the party section in oblast newspapers is now written more skillfully, competently and interestingly than before, and publications have become closer to life. In practically every issue, new features have appeared, to say nothing of individual creative discoveries. However, many shortcomings still have not been successfully overcome. It is worth speaking of the most typical ones individually.

The experience of party organizations and their practical activity in fulfilling the tasks given to them by the 26th CPSU Congress have not been covered sufficiently. The material on this theme is often written in banal, uninteresting and trite language. There are cases in which, under the heading, "Party Life", correspondence, particularly economic production correspondence, is published which is diluted with general phrases of the type: "in the purview of the party organization...", "...and after all this is the work of the party raykom", etc.

The publications of the life of the party organizations sometimes lack depth; the incompetence of the authors is shown through the verbal twaddle of these materials. For example, the Sumy newspaper, LENINS'KA PRAVDA, published the rather extensive notes of its correspondent on the work of the agricultural section of one of the raykoms ("It is Time for Formation", June 3 of this year), which were marked by poverty of analysis, an abundance of general phrases and descriptions and various omissions. "For certain reasons, I am not able to name here the specific names", the author declares, when referring to a reserve of average team personnel. And in another place, he obtrusively emphasizes that he will not reveal the name of the presumptuous kolkhoz chairman, "having taken into account his organizational abilities." It is unlikely that such a correspondence without references will be of use.

An accountability and elections campaign is beginning in the party organizations. This is also a responsible time for journalists who are writing on party subjects. It is very important to cover comprehensively and in depth the practical work of the party organizations on the realization of the social-economic tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress, improving the ideological, educational and propaganda work in the light of the requirements of the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the realization of directions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee. The questions of intraparty activity, raising the level of political leadership locally and further improving the style of party work and so forth require especially serious consideration.

The more thorough the assistance rendered to party committees by newspapers, the more analytically, profoundly, and based on principle and with great journalistic passion the problems of the multi-faceted life of party organizations will be interpreted.

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## REGIONAL

### 'SPECULATION' IN ALCOHOL KNOWN TO ALL YET UNREPORTED, PAPER COMPLAINS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 20 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by I. Nekrashyus, chairman of the People's Court of Pakruoyskiy Rayon, under the rubric "The Individual and the Law" entitled: "When Compromise is Harmful"]

[Text] On the bench for the accused is an elderly woman. Lyutsiya Zukene, a resident of a small town, Kryukay, Ionishkskiy Rayon, bought up vodka and wine in stores and sold them at high prices. She engaged in this, naturally, at that time of day when the sale of alcoholic beverages in the commercial network was either restricted or entirely prohibited.

Twice an administrative penalty for profiteering was inflicted on Zukene and the matter was discussed by public organizations more than once. Nothing worked. She was taken to a criminal court. After examining the matter from all sides, the court decided upon the punishment - two years of imprisonment, serving the time in a corrective labor camp of a general regime. To tell the truth, in this case the sentence was pretty light. The criminal code provides a possibility for more severe punishment for buying up and reselling goods or other commodities with the goal of making a profit, up to ten years imprisonment. Speculating in any form represents one of the most harmful evils of a social character, causing economic and moral damage to the government.

The profiteer, as was pointed out by the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, becomes a parasite on the body of our society, on the humanism of the law. In addition to everything else, he corrupts the people around him and sows in their consciousness illusions of the accessibility of "easy money", of a comfortable existence at the expense of the labor of others. It is not by chance that speculating and sponging go hand in hand, mutually fulfilling and serving each other.

Speculating in alcoholic beverages occupies a special place in crimes of this type, I would say. In our republic, as statistics for past years show, approximately half of those convicted for speculation were engaged in intoxicating liquor products. While robbing citizens, these individuals at the same time disorganize the efforts of administrative and public agencies directed toward the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, interfere in bringing to normal the moral-psychological atmosphere in residential areas, they create circumstances nourishing crime.

In this connection, naturally, arises the question of the moral (and often judicial) responsibility of those who willingly use the services of illegal sellers of alcohol. Having bought strong drinks from this Zukene, the "afflicted" thereby willingly or unwillingly condoned her criminal business. No less guilty were also those who, although not using the profiteer's services, knew perfectly well about her criminal activity and for a certain time kept quiet and did not interfere in it. Unfortunately, among such "neutrals" are often found decent people and what is more, communists and komsomols, to whom it would seem this unscrupulous position is quite unbearable...

People, such as those buying goods from the profiteer, as well as those who do not but who know very well where and from whom it can be bought, participate in the judicial process as witnesses. But how strongly eroded is the boundary between unscrupulousness, on the one hand, and complicity in the crime and concealment of the transgressor on the other. One must not forget that the law provides, in a series of cases, criminal responsibility for this "neutrality" including, as stated in the code, for "not reporting well-known, imminent or already committed crimes."

The profiteer lives and acts not in a dense forest, not on an uninhabited island, but in the midst of people. He unmercifully exploits our weaknesses for commodities in short supply or, as in the cases being examined, for strong drinks. The party and state demand the creation everywhere of conditions intolerant to persons occupied in illegal business. This problem is solved under the leadership of party organizations jointly with the community, first of all with Soviet law enforcement agencies. However, the intervention of the people's court should be a last resort. It is necessary, first of all, to carry out preventive work, to try to prevent transgressions through social and administrative commissions, through meetings of labor collectives, by way of cautioning and warning from agencies of the militia, etc. The educational influence and the effectiveness of such measures, may and should be sufficiently strong.

However in the case of L. Zukene, as we see, the preventive measures proved ineffectual. Why?

Zukene belonged to that group of people on whom these measures often do not have any perceptible influence. I have in mind the pensioners who very often are left out of sight of the collective. Deplorable as this may be, we do meet among them people who have passed through the school of life and work, have gone on to their earned rest and now in their declining years are tempted by easy additional earnings. And what is noteworthy: as a rule the route of improper earnings is taken by pensioners who are adequately provided for, who have their own household and numerous relatives; in a word, who are not suffering any privations. Out of deference to their age and past services, law enforcement personnel and public agencies, now and then do not decide to treat them sternly, while they [pensioners] interpret the indecisiveness of the surrounding people as a permissive gesture. In just this way, for example, behave the aged inhabitants Pakruoisė O. Kalibartėnė and A. Minikavichėnė in the villages Klovaynyay and Zheymyalis, also E. Baranauskėnė and M. Stogyavichėnė and others. From time to time, they are fined, deprived of their supplies of vodka, and warned, but every time they go back to their old ways. And always

energetically. It would seem that they could get appropriate work, as many pensioners do, and work for the benefit of society as long as health and strength last. But no! The illegal earnings... are sweeter...

The majority of our pensioners, including the ones named in this article, we repeat, are not lonely but live with families. They have adult children and grandchildren who should object and, with the whole family, rise against the reprehensible behavior of the elders. Numerous examples testify as to how beneficial the influence of family and relatives in such cases can be. However lenient we may be with elderly people, how much we may forgive them, we cannot reconcile the violation of laws with generally accepted norms of morality and law. Here compromise is harmful and for this reason cannot be permitted.

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CSO: 1800/1603

REGIONAL

DEATH SENTENCE REPORTED IN UKRAINE FOR MURDER

AU010941 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 28 Aug 83 p 3

["Court sketch" by RADYANSKA UKRAINA correspondent E. Dubovyk: "Swans Were Flying Over the Village..."]

[Excerpt] On Friday [26 August], the criminal affairs board of the Ukrainian Supreme Court ended its field session in Tsyurupinsk, Kherson Oblast. The session examined the case of poacher M. Mayatskiy and his accomplice S. Dovbny accused of murdering a man who stood up in defense of nature. The session was chaired by P. G. Tsuprenko, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Court; with M. P. Pysmenny, engineer at the Kherson Shipbuilding Association, and G. I. Taran, operator in the sea port, as people's assessors, and state legal adviser of the 3rd class sS. F. Skopenko, Ukrainian first deputy prosecutor, as public prosecutor.

Murderer M. Mayatskiy was sentenced to the supreme penalty--death by shooting. The sentence is definitive and is not subject to an appeal. Accomplice S. Dovbnya was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment (suspended) with compulsory engagement at national economic projects.

CSO: 1811/7



## REGIONAL

### INTER-REPUBLIC COURSES ON RAISING QUALIFICATIONS OF IDEOLOGICAL WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 November 1983 carries on page 3 a 250-word article noting the conclusion in Tashkent of the inter-republic courses for raising the qualifications of party and soviet workers at the Tashkent Higher Party School. Special attention was payed to questions of perfecting the work of the soviets of people's deputies and raising their role in economic and cultural matters. In attendance at the courses were deputy chairmen of city and regional executive committees and responsible workers from the presidiums of the supreme soviets and councils of ministers of the republics of Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia.

CSO: 1830/125

### WAR CRIMINALS RECEIVE DEATH SENTENCE IN UKRAINE

[Editorial Report] Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 2 November 1983 publishes on page 3 an 800-word article entitled "Reckoning" by L. Kosichenko. Kosichenko describes the activities of three individuals, Anton Y. Ks'onoz, Mykola O. Khymochka, and Dmytro Ya. Savits'kyi, who, according to the article, had joined the Nazi-sponsored police in Myrhorod in late 1941 and participated in the killing of innocent civilians. The court in Myrhorod, Poltava Oblast, sentenced the three to execution by firing squad.

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